

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dir.	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	200 Din.	Iceland	150 Lkr.	Nigeria	75 K.
Australia	1.25 A.	India	70 Ru.	Peru	3.25 N.
Belgium	8.40 B.	Iran	200 R.	Portugal	200 Esc.
Bulgaria	2.3 B.	Israel	1.875 N.	Spain	166 Ptas.
Cyprus	250 Mls.	Italy	300 L.	Sweden	3.00 S.
Denmark	2.75 Dkr.	Japan	100 Yen	Switzerland	1.25 Fr.
Egypt	4.50 L.E.	Kenya	Sh. 100	Taiwan	20 N.T.
France	6.55 F.	Libya	1.00 D.	Turkey	1.80 L.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	20 Dir.	U.S.A.	1.00 \$
Ghana	20 Cedi	Poland	20 Zloty	Yugoslavia	20 D.

## EEC Will Halt Aid to Vietnam, Shift Fund to Refugees

By Joseph Fitcher

**BRUSSELS, July 3 (UPI)**—The European Community will halt aid to Vietnam, amounting to \$34 million this year and channel it to help programs for Vietnamese refugees, officials said today. The move would make the European Community second only to the United States as principal aid donor to the Vietnamese refugees. As the refugee problem grows, European governments appear likely to adopt similar policies, officials said today. The move would make the European Community second only to the United States as principal aid donor to the Vietnamese refugees. As the refugee problem grows, European governments appear likely to adopt similar policies, officials said today.



Security aides eject three men wearing concentration camp uniforms from the spectators gallery in West Germany's Bundestag yesterday in Bonn. The men had shouted protests during the chamber's debate on abolishing the statute of limitations for prosecution of Nazi war criminals.

### Bavarian Politician to Lead Opposition

## Strauss to Confront Schmidt in 1980 Vote

By Michael Getler

**BONN, July 3 (WP)**—West Germany's conservative opposition parties late last night set the stage for the most colorful and potentially controversial political campaign in postwar history when they chose Franz-Josef Strauss to oppose Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in next year's federal elections. Mr. Strauss has now succeeded in his argument that the opposition was without the kind of strong, nationally known leadership necessary to do battle with Mr. Schmidt. On the other hand, according to opinion polls Mr. Strauss has little chance against the chancellor and some conservatives feel that it may be best to let Mr. Strauss fight the losing battle and save their more moderate leaders for the next time. The nomination of Mr. Strauss, 63, a major figure on the right of West German politics since the years, is likely to present voters with the clearest choice ever between more conservative policies and those of the center-left coalition of the Social Democratic Party and the smaller Free Democratic Party that has ruled here since 1969.

## Bonn Chamber Backs Prosecutions of Nazis

By John Vinocur

**BONN, July 3 (NYT)**—With arguments that West Germany's responsibility before history was at stake, a majority of the Bundestag, or lower house of parliament, overcame strong opposition and voted today to continue prosecution of Nazi murderers. A bill removing the statute of limitations on murder was adopted by the Bundestag in a special session, by a vote of 255 to 222. No difficulties are expected in the Bundestag, or upper house, whose approval is necessary to make the measure law.

### Japanese Report

## N. Korea Reacts Coolly To Reunification Talks

From Agency Dispatches

**TOKYO, July 3**—North Korea has denounced the joint communiqué issued by the United States and South Korea calling for trilateral talks on reunification of the Korean Peninsula, according to Japanese travelers in North Korea. "The U.S.-South Korean joint statement is bad in every respect," North Korean Deputy Premier Chong Jun Gi was quoted yesterday as telling a delegation of Japanese visiting the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. The Japanese group are members of Japan's New Liberal Club, which later released a report of the delegation's meeting with Mr. Chong. "I'm against the U.S.-South Korea relations as stated in the communiqué," Mr. Chong said according to reports received by the club's Tokyo headquarters. The joint communiqué was signed Sunday by President Carter and South Korean President Park Chung Hee before Mr. Carter returned to Washington after a visit to South Korea. The communiqué called for a meeting between the United States and the two Koreas to pave the way for reunification. Mr. Chong said he opposed the communiqué because, "Firstly, [it] says that U.S. forces will not withdraw its troops from South Korea and secondly, that the United States has pledged to supply more arms to the south."

## ASEAN Chooses 4 Islands As Possible Refugee Sites

By William Chapman

**DENPASAR, Indonesia, July 3 (UPI)**—Four islands in Southeast Asia have been selected as possible sites for Indonesian refugee camps, officials said today. The islands are located within a matter of weeks, a high U.S. State Department official said today. The official declined to say which islands might be used, but said two of them are in Indonesia and the third is in the Philippines. The source also said that because of international commitments made in recent days fighting of the island refugees is no longer in doubt. "The money is going to be there," he said. "That is not a problem."

## Lloyds Faces Big Loss in Computer Insurance

By John F. Berry

**WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP)**—The conference had just gotten underway at Chemical Bank headquarters in New York City on March 18, 1975, when one of the speakers saw a small object drop to the floor from under the table. Picking up the inch-square black box, he inspected it briefly, then tossed it into an ashtray on the conference table. Unbeknownst to the banker had picked up an electronic eavesdropping device that had been placed under the table specifically to learn what was said at the conference. The bug had been ordered by Charles (Chris) Christopher, a 29-year-old jet-setting high school dropout from Dallas. At the time, Christopher's eavesdropping seemed little more than the act of a brash young hustler eager to get an edge on his business competitors. But the bugging at the Chemical Bank has since proved to be just one episode in a fast-paced, cutthroat game of international finance that now threatens the venerable Lloyds of London with the biggest loss in its 290-year history. It is a story of how a young American superego with virtually no technical knowledge was able to sell one of the world's most famous insurance companies on an insurance scheme that made him, and many of his imitators, overnight millionaires. In effect, Christopher persuaded Lloyds to pay off computer leasing firms if their business was canceled by new technology in the industry. A Handsome Profit Generally, here is how Christopher and others after him—got their business: On the strength of the insurance coverage from Lloyds, Christopher was able to convince banks and other financial institutions that it was safe to lend him hundreds of millions of dollars. He then used the money to buy computer equipment. The equipment went to users, such as corporations and governments, which made monthly payments that went to retire Christopher's bank debt over a seven-year period and give him a handsome profit. If the users decided they wanted to cancel their contracts between years four and seven, Lloyds said it would make good on any losses. About \$1 billion worth of these policies had been written when IBM came out with a better, cheaper computer than those already under lease. At The Hall in London—the vast 340-foot-long chamber where Lloyds underwriters daily assume risks brought to them by brokers, and where hangs the fabled bell that is rung to announce important news, good or bad, the fear is that as claims are filed over the next few years losses could run as high as half a billion dollars. On Jan. 30 of this year, Lloyds' loss adjusters in the United States warned the group of underwriters involved in issuing the policy that they had better set aside a \$220 million reserve to pay claims. This figure is several times the amount paid out for claims resulting from Hurricane Betsy in 1965, the biggest previous loss in Lloyds' long history. During an interview at Lloyds, Murry Lawrence, a senior underwriter and chairman of the working committee investigating the computer insurance situation, explained the loss this way: "The fact that Lloyds got itself into this position is because from the beginning of its history, it has been willing to take risks others wouldn't—automobiles, in aviation, Comsat satellites, the first oil rigs. All new developments in insurance begin at Lloyds."

## Carter Popularity Sinks Below Any President's Since '51 Poll

From Agency Dispatches

**NEW YORK, July 3**—Americans, reacting to gasoline lines and inflation, have accorded President Carter the lowest job performance of any president in 27 years, in a nationwide poll released yesterday. The ABC News-Harris poll said that Mr. Carter's overall rating this month was 73-25 percent negative, compared with 70-29 percent negative in May. This compares with rating of 71-26 percent negative for Richard Nixon in June 1974, two months before he resigned the presidency. The lowest rating in modern history was for President Harry S. Truman, in November 1951, when the Gallup Poll found only 23 percent approval for him. The poll of 1,496 adults in the Carter poll was taken June 13 to June 17. An 82-14 percent majority were dissatisfied with the president's anti-inflation program; 83-15 percent disapproved of his energy policies. It was the fourth consecutive month that more than 60 percent of the voters had responded negatively to Mr. Carter's handling of the economy. A Gallup poll released today, based on responses from 583 Democrats, showed that Democrats nationwide prefer Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to Mr. Carter by 52-23 for the party's presidential nomination in 1980. Seventy percent preferred Gov. Edmund Brown of California.

## Bombings Scare Tourists From Spain

From Agency Dispatches

**MADRID, July 3**—Resort hotels in Spain were reported today to be short of guests, after a campaign of resort bombings since last week in support of Basque guerrilla objectives. The stated aim of the campaign has been to scare away foreign vacationers. French Basques meanwhile claimed responsibility for firing on a Paris-Madrid express train north of the border yesterday. And presumed Basque sympathizers added to tension today by burning a French tour bus parked at the port in Barcelona. Eleven bombs have been planted in southern Spanish resorts in the last week, and more bombings have been threatened. The reputation of the Costa del Sol suffered when a Belgian couple were injured in a bomb blast at Marbella on Saturday. The other bombs have caused no injuries. More than 70 hotel operators met today in Malaga to discuss private security measures, despite police reinforcements. The operators reported maximum 60 percent occupancy, with some hotels only 30 percent full well after the start of the high season. A wave of cancellations has been reported. Catalonia Threatened The "political-military" wing of the Basque separatist movement ETA last night gave the government 24 hours to improve conditions for Basque prisoners being held in Soria, a province capital in northern Castile, or face a bombing campaign both in Malaga province and along the Costa Brava in the Catalan province of Girona. Reports on the Costa Brava situation were also gloomy. Hotel occupancy was said to be disappointing—interviewed operators spoke of 60 percent, a low figure for July—although border traffic from France was reported to be normal for the season. Beaches were packed. A travel agent at Blanes, near Lloret, said that foreign business was down 40 percent from this time last year, but he blamed the drop as much on Spain's rising prices as on the bombs. It was too early to judge whether the terror campaign to sabotage tourism was having effect, he believed. The Girona province association of hotel operators was quoted in the local press as worried that the tourist season, which should now be nearing its peak, might well be "lost" if the government failed to take action to improve Spain's image abroad.



After the bombings: The beach at Marbella, southern Spain, was deserted yesterday.



## Students Tear Up Flag

## U.S. Embassy in Accra Stormed

ACCRA, Ghana, July 3 — University students today stormed the U.S. Embassy here, pulled down the American flag and tore it up in protest against what they called U.S. interference in Ghana's internal affairs.

Thousands of students, chanting

During Weekend Visit

## S. Korea Press Censored Rights Appeals by Carter

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL, July 3 — South Korean censors banned from the news media three major appeals for human rights made by President Carter here during the weekend, it was learned yesterday.

The censors kept from the South Korean public that: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had presented two lists of Korean political prisoners to the government of President Park Chung Hee and had asked for their release.

Mr. Carter had asked Mr. Park to abolish "emergency decree No. 9," an edict issued by Mr. Park forbidding all criticism of his government, and under which 326 known dissidents have been jailed.

Mr. Carter had expressed sympathy for dissidents placed under house arrest on the eve of his visit and had asked for their release.

Also censored from most news stories was Mr. Carter's six-sentence appeal for human rights delivered in a banquet toast Saturday night as the president stood beside Mr. Park's host.

That appeal, however, was delivered during a live telecast and was seen by Korean viewers. It was also reproduced in newspapers that printed full texts of the banquet toasts.

The censorship, which was believed to have diluted the impact of the president's actions here, also caused a split in evaluations of Mr. Carter's performance among Mr. Park's critics.

Kim Dae Jung, 55, the nation's

war songs and wearing red arm bands and head bands, demonstrated in support of the armed forces Revolutionary Council and the secret military courts, which so far have sentenced eight senior military officers to death by firing squad.

A military source said today that

the Revolutionary Council had decided to stop executions following international protest because it realized the country could not live in isolation.

Two members of the council were flown by helicopter to the embassy in the center of Accra to appeal to the students to leave the grounds.

According to a student spokesman, Capt. Boakye Djan, a leading member of the council, and Capt. Mensah Gbedemah, conferred briefly with embassy officials.

Apart from the flag, no damage to embassy property was reported.

The students gave a government representative an eight-point resolution condemning unwarranted interference in the affairs of Ghana by those whom they claimed had never shown any concern for the "suffering" of the country and "who can have no appreciation of the revolutionary process which is unfolding in the country today."

The students carried placards reading "A Half Revolution Is No Revolution," "For Heaven's Sake Kill," "Down With Foreign Pressures," "Go Home Yankees," They chanted "Let the Blood Flow."

Another placard said: "Nigeria Hoard Your Oil — We Shall Clean Our House." Nigeria cut off oil supplies to neighboring Ghana to stop what Nigeria described as "this brutal killing of Ghanians in the name of the revolution." Ghana depends on Nigeria for 80 percent of its oil.

As a result of the embargo, there has been a shortage of domestic petroleum products and gasoline is being rationed at six gallons per vehicle.

The United States is among a number of countries which expressed concern over the recent executions, which included three former heads of state.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Jerry Rawlings, said Saturday that Ghana had not abandoned its tradition of "respect for the rule of law."

In a radio and television broadcast, Mr. Rawlings said that in future those found guilty of economic crimes would be sentenced to penal farms and their property confiscated.

Neither Mr. Carter met with 12 church leaders and the leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, Mr. Kim, who since 1973 has been abducted by Korean agents from Tokyo to Seoul, jailed 2½ years and placed under house arrest, criticized Mr. Carter for failing to take action — action that the public would be sure of learning — in moral support of prisoners or persons placed under house arrest on the eve of his visit.

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## Lloyds Miscalculated Odds for Computer Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

puters and equipment to corporations and to federal, state and municipal governments, among others.

Mindful of IBM's aggressive development program, the banks would lend money for only relatively short periods of time, figuring that their collateral, the computers, could be rendered obsolete overnight by new technology.

However, the stiff terms dictated by the banks, called for repayment of the loan in full, usually within only four years.

Under the policy, if a company or a government agency with a seven-year computer lease canceled for any reason after only three or four years, Lloyds agreed to repay any balance due the bank. As security, Lloyds held the rights to the releasing of the computers.

For Lloyds, however, the insurance plan backfired in January of this year when IBM announced its new 4300 series of computers that were faster, more powerful and up to 30 percent cheaper than anything already on the market.

The bulk of computers under lease do not become eligible for cancellation until 1980-1981 under their contracts, according to marketing sources. Therefore, most of the potential claims against Lloyds have yet to occur.

Damage Suit

But already, most of the banks involved which financed computers based on Lloyds' policies have loans outstanding that are beginning to fall due and want to be paid off.

Earlier this month, a computer leasing firm in McLean, Va., Federal Leasing Inc., filed a \$627 million damage suit against Lloyds (including a \$500 million demand for punitive damages) claiming most of its lending banks had not been repaid.

William Evans Jr., 36, co-owner of Federal Leasing, the biggest lender of computers to the U.S. gov-

ernment, says he has about 50 banks calling him almost daily to learn when Lloyds is going to pay up. He says Lloyds so far has paid \$10 million in claims to several of these banks, but he says he has \$27 million more in claims past due and \$12 million more coming due in the next few months.

Neither Mr. Evans nor Christopher stands to lose money if Lloyds refuses to pay any claims; the banks and the investors would be the losers. "We could have sat back and let the banks deal with Lloyds," says Mr. Evans. "But if the banks shut us off, this company would die — and I want to stay in the business."

It's a mystery to almost everyone concerned how the normally cool odds played at Lloyds somehow failed to include the IBM factor in their calculations.

But to Lloyds' underwriter Peter Cameron Webb the risk was carefully calculated. "At the time that the IBM record followed a fairly stable pattern," he says. "What nobody anticipated was when in launching the new series (of computers), IBM would cut prices by 30 percent."

How It All Began

The whole story of how Lloyds resolves what looms as its biggest disaster may never be known. For while the underwriters granted an extraordinary interview to The Washington Post, the membership is only slightly more forthcoming about the inner sanctum than are the Swiss about their banks.

What is clear is how it all began about five years ago with an idea developed in the fertile financial imagination of Chris Christopher.

An irrepressible salesman with a natural bent for big deals, young Christopher in the early 1960s did his apprenticeship peddling encyclopedias, then pushing insurance for W. Clement Stone's Combined

Insurance Co. of America. By 1969, Christopher had discovered leasing and, in 1971, he started Surety Industries Inc. in Dallas.

"We leased all sorts of equipment," says Christopher, who claims his earnings climbed from \$75,000 to \$300,000 a year in just three years.

It was in 1973 that Christopher came up with his insurance policy. A Lloyds broker named Peter Nottage of Adams Bros. in London went for the idea. And by January 1974, with his new Lloyds policy in hand, Christopher says he approached Chemical Bank looking for financing on a \$2.5 million computer he planned to lease to the U.S. Post Office in St. Louis.

Bank of America in San Francisco, which was to become a major lender under the policy, made the \$2.5 million loan. Soon after Christopher says, Bank of America also approved a \$25 million loan to him to buy peripheral IBM computer equipment from Storage Technology Corp. in Denver. But the very next morning, according to Christopher, the bank had second thoughts when its leasing arm, Decimus, asked why the bank didn't go to London to get their own Lloyds policy instead of going through Christopher. "The next day," he says, "10 Bank of America representatives were in London. And by that time, Citibank, Ford Motor's credit agency and just about everyone else had people visiting Lloyds."

However, in the beginning, the policy was available only on a test basis to very few computer leasing brokers other than Christopher, giving those outfits a decided advantage over competitors, who were enraged at Lloyds. One of them even filed suit to break open the coverage.

At the time, Christopher says he was juggling his private life between U.S. cities and London every few days putting deals together with his magic Lloyds policy.

Mr. Nottage, the Lloyds' broker who issued the controversial policy, is a specialist in unorthodox coverage — so called contingency insurance for actresses and actors, sporting events and the like.

During the first year of the computer leasing insurance, Lloyds permitted a few more U.S. companies to write policies. Not surprisingly, those holding policies kept warning Lloyds against letting too many leasing firms use it. Recalls Christopher: "We told Lloyds that if the market is improperly controlled, they were courting chaos."

"There was tremendous pressure on Lloyds from other leasing companies," recalls Federal Leasing's Evans. "Basically we had a financial guarantee. Lloyds doesn't like to use this phrase because it's against their policy to issue guarantees. But if the rules weren't a financial guarantee, I don't know what was."

The other concerns that got policies included Citicorp Leasing Inc., Chase Manhattan Leasing Corp., Lease Financing Corp., Decimus

(Bank America Corp.'s leasing division) and giant Ite Corp. of San Francisco, the world's biggest leasing company.

But Lloyds' policy became the most energetic user of the Lloyds policy, employing it to borrow some \$250 million to finance the purchase of computer equipment, according to a source close to the company.

No one knows how much of this \$250 million business will cancel and file claims, and Ite refuses to comment. But Ite so far has collected for its lenders — the biggest being Bank of America — less than \$10 million from Lloyds, a source says. Ite has offered legal support for Federal Leasing's suit against Lloyds, according to Federal Leasing's Mr. Evans.

In March 1975, a full year after Lloyds had started writing insurance on the computer policy, Mr. Nottage and four other Lloyds executives flew to Dallas for five days of intensive instructions at Christopher's Surety Leasing Co.

At about the same time, recalls Christopher, he had negotiated a \$25 million credit line for his business with Chemical Bank. He also had negotiated a \$15 million computer deal based on the Lloyds policy in the works.

Suddenly both deals went sour, and Christopher grew suspicious when he heard Mr. Nottage was going from Dallas to New York for a meeting at Chemical Bank. "We heard Commonwealth Leasing of Fort Lauderdale was making inroads at Lloyds," he says, and he also heard Commonwealth was going to be at Chemical at the meeting with Nottage.

Despite Mr. Nottage's alleged denial of any deal with Chemical and Commonwealth, Christopher hired a Florida detective, who, in turn, contracted for a New York electronics expert to install eavesdropping devices. Bugs were placed in the Chemical Bank meeting room, Nottage's room at the Plaza Hotel and the private plane of Commonwealth's chief, Christopher.

Unfortunately for Christopher, the professional eavesdropper was an FBI informant and he, in turn, recorded telephone conversations with Christopher. Christopher was indicted by a federal grand jury in Manhattan and, after pleading

guilty in June, 1976 to one count of electronic eavesdropping, was placed on probation for two years and fined \$10,000.

Both Lloyds and Bank of America, Christopher's biggest lender, wanted him out after his legal problems. So his company, Surety Industries, sold the portfolio of leasing contracts to Bank of America, Christopher said.

But then two former Surety officers started a company called Interpac, which had access to a Lloyds policy through an insurance broker in Dallas called Nationwide General. This agency belonged to Christopher.

In testimony in a federal criminal suit in Dallas, a vice president of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. said he took about \$2 million in bribes over a four-year period from two Interpac executives who formerly worked for Christopher at Surety. Interpac, using the Lloyds policy, placed about \$77 million in computer equipment with the St. Louis-based Bell company.

In March, a jury was unable to agree on a verdict on the Interpac defendants. The government says it will retry the two men.

"Turned on the Spigot"

Right after the bugging incident in New York, Lloyds made the insurance policy available to a broad range of computer leasing firms.

"They turned on the spigot over at Lloyds," is how Federal Leasing's Mr. Evans describes what happened. As over the next two years, Lloyds insured the financing of more than \$1 billion worth of computer equipment.

Lloyds turned down the spigot a bit in March 1977, when stories began to circulate that IBM was coming out with the new line of computers. The news caused Lloyds not to insure any more computers, but it continued to write insurance on peripheral equipment that is attached to computers.

Then in January 1978, IBM broke the news, and Lloyds stopped writing the insurance altogether. In just four years, Lloyds had insured \$550 million worth of computers and \$500 million of peripheral equipment, according to knowledgeable sources.



DEATH THREAT — A man who threatened to jump from the roof of a five-story building in Camden, N.J., hangs from the cornice yesterday before police talked him out of it. Police identified the man as Wayne Pleasant, 26.

## Managua Lacks Food

## Nicaragua Rebels Advancing in South

MANAGUA, July 3 (UPI) — The Nicaraguan National Guard was being slowly beaten back by Sandinista guerrillas today in the southern city of Rivas, while Managua's civilian population struggled to buy increasingly scarce food.

Rebel insurgents controlled three neighborhoods on the edge of Rivas, 16 miles north of the Costa Rican border. National Guard planes bombed and rocketed guer-

rilla positions in the city, which a Sandinista force estimated at 1,000 men has been trying to capture for three weeks and proclaim the guerrillas' provisional capital.

The Sandinistas were facing two artillery-supported guard battalions of 600 men each on a front stretching between the Pacific Ocean and Lake Nicaragua. The National Guard's radio said that 100 guerrillas had died in fighting in the south in 48 hours.

No fighting has occurred in Managua for almost a week, since a guerrilla column pulled out of the eastern sectors, allowing civilians to venture out into the devastated city in search of food.

Looters who were active three weeks ago have turned into entrepreneurs and are doing a brisk business selling stolen goods at the newly reopened municipal market. But looted stockpiles are quickly running out, and the food processing plants, commercial bakeries and dairies that would be needed to rebuild supplies have been destroyed or abandoned.

Managuans seeking gasoline to drive to food markets waited in mile-long lines as far as five hours to fill their tanks at a handful of service stations selling gas at the official price of 90 cents a gallon. Black market prices are three times higher.

Food supplies for more than 200,000 refugees, down to half-rations over the weekend, started growing again as aircraft chartered by the International Red Cross brought shipments from the United States and Central American countries. Red Cross director Miguel Schiebel said that two planes were flying food and other supplies into Managua.

Mr. Schiebel discounted reports of large outbreaks of typhoid and typhus in Managua, but said that epidemics were possible if the city were not cleaned up quickly and fresh water made available in the eastern neighborhoods.

U.S. diplomatic sources said that Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo would return to Managua tomorrow after two days of consultations in Washington. The United States has been trying to persuade President Anastasio Somoza to resign and leave the country.

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## Deputy Premier Chen Yun

## 1927 Hero Back to Run China Economy

By Fox Butterfield

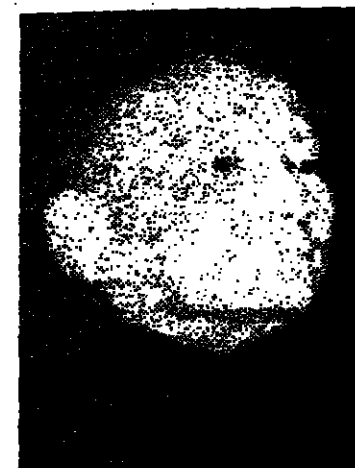
PEKING, July 3 (NYT) — In his novel "Man's Fate" (La Condition humaine), the late Andre Malraux depicted the brave but ultimately tragic uprising organized by a small group of idealistic young Communists in Shanghai in the spring of 1927. Through a wave of strikes, they gained control of the sprawling city and handed it over to the advancing Nationalist Army of Chiang Kai-shek, with whom they were aligned.

Chiang soon turned on the Communists, who were rounded up in a pre-dawn raid and executed almost to the last man. That was the collapse of the Communists' attempt to seize power in the cities. It led eventually to Mao Tse-tung's strategy of a peasant-based guerrilla revolution.

One of the few Communists to survive the events in Shanghai was a 27-year-old typesetter turned labor organizer named Chen Yun.

To escape the bloodbath he fled to his native village in nearby Jiangsu province. Today, at 79, Mr. Chen is perhaps the second most influential man in the Chinese Communist hierarchy, ranking in real terms only after Deng Xiaoping, the senior deputy premier.

After a long period of obscurity, Mr. Chen reemerged in December as one of the four deputy chairmen of the Communist Party. On Sunday he was named a deputy premier and head of a new State Finance and Economic Commission. In this post he is believed to be in charge of readjustment of



Chen Yun

China's plans for economic modernization.

The economic reappraisal was officially approved at the final meeting of the National People's Congress. China's nominal legislature, which closed on Sunday after a two-week session. The anticipated effect is that the economy will show slower, more balanced growth, with more attention paid to raising living standards, and less investment in costly heavy industry.

Similar policies, moderate by Chinese Communist standards, were carried out by Mr. Chen in the early 1950s, when he was the undisputed czar of the economy. At the time he was one of five members of the all-powerful Standing Committee of the Party Politburo, along with Mao, Liu Shaoqi, Chou En-lai and Marshal Zhu De, all now dead. Mr. Chen's superintendency was responsible for halting the runaway inflation that had undermined the Nationalists, and for launching reconstruction of the war-torn economy.

His gradualist approach put him in disfavor with Mao. By 1958 Mao had come to believe that China was capable of a stunning economic surge if only popular energies were liberated. When he initiated the Great Leap Forward, introducing communes and backyard blast furnaces, Mr. Chen lost most of his administrative posts, including those of senior deputy premier and minister of commerce.

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**DOPE RUNWAY.**—A DC-4 that police said carried seven tons of marijuana and more than a million tablets of methamphetamine, a prescription soporific, landed on a dirt road near Baton Rouge, La., Monday. Six suspects were arrested.

### But Pylon Troubles Are Resolved

## Wing Slat Problem Delays Flight of U.S. DC-10 Fleet

By Douglas B. Feaver

LOS ANGELES, July 3 (UPI)—A Federal Aviation Administration official said yesterday that it is conceivable the DC-10s grounded in the United States could return to service within a week but first at least one critical safety issue must be resolved.

This involves the slats, the control surfaces that extend from the leading edge of the DC-10 wings during takeoff and landing. Slat problems are believed to be a major factor in the DC-10 crash in Chicago last May 25 that killed 273 persons.

The other issue of the inquiry into the accident—the structural integrity of the support pylons that hold the DC-10 engine to the wing—has been resolved “at the technical level,” Jonathan Howe, FAA

deputy chief counsel said during an administrative hearing by the National Transportation Safety Board here.

The engine and pylon fell off the left wing of American Airlines flight 191 as it was taking off at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport.

Regular inspections of the pylon area—perhaps as frequently as every 100 flight hours—will be required before the 138 U.S.-operated DC-10s can be returned to service, FAA officials said. That does not mean, they emphasized, that all issues concerning the pylon design are resolved, only that the inspection program will guarantee that the plane is safe to fly.

That leaves the slats. “We are hopeful we can resolve that within

a week,” Mr. Howe said at the hearing. However, he said later that resolution of the technical issue would not necessarily mean that the jet could resume flying.

**Required Decisions**  
It must be decided whether a change is required in the slat system. If so, it must also be decided if that change must be completed before flights resume or if a frequent inspection would guarantee the plane's safety until the change is made.

In the Chicago accident, the slats on the left wing retracted shortly after takeoff because, when the engine fell off, they were deprived of the hydraulic fluid that kept them extended. The slats on the right wing remained extended. That created an unbalanced control situa-

tion, and the plane rolled to the left and crashed.

William Fowler, the administrative law judge of the NTSB, held a hearing in the Los Angeles County courthouse yesterday despite the fact that the full board had ordered a stay of the proceedings so it could decide two appeals pertaining to the case.

Judge Fowler said that he had not received a copy of the order and would start the hearing. The order arrived during the noon recess and Judge Fowler postponed the hearing, complaining that “I would not have granted a continuance, but I bow to the power of the safety board.” The hearing was generated by McDonnell Douglas, the DC-10 manufacturer, when it appealed the FAA's June 6 order grounding the airplane.

## New Techniques Increase Heart Transplant Successes

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK (NYT)—Vast improvements in the results of heart transplants have led doctors to reassess the merits of the operation, which fell into disrepute shortly after Dr. Christian Barnard did the first such operation in South Africa in 1967.

Success in giving new hearts to people with incurable, untreatable heart disease has come from research at Stanford University Medical Center in California. There, in the last 10 years, a team headed by Norman Shumway has done 10 transplants, with 70 survivors.

The operations also are being done in New York, Richmond, Va., Tucson, Ariz., Minneapolis, and Madison, Wis. They are being considered, for the third time, at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, among other places.

**Disruptive Teamwork**  
The hesitancy reflects the extensive teamwork required for many transplants from members of a variety of clinical and laboratory disciplines. The operation disrupts any individual's schedule, draining resources for other more standard forms of surgery.

A major factor for some hospitals considering heart transplants is cost—\$40,000 for the operation and \$2,500 a year after that—which generally is not covered by various Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans. Although Blue Cross-Blue Shield paid for the first heart transplant in this country, it no longer finances the operation because its officials consider it experimental.

Because no central registry exists for heart transplants being done worldwide, exact statistics about numbers and locations are king.

Stanford became the major center for transplants after scores of other institutions dropped the operation because of poor results from initial series of cases. It was at Stanford in 1959 that Dr. Shumway performed the first heart transplant, in a dog, with Dr. Richard Wer, who has since moved to the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

**Longest Survivor**  
Although a few of the earliest heart transplant patients survived several years, most died within weeks. The world's longest survivor, Emmanuel Vitra, 59, who received a new heart in 1968, in an operation in Marseilles, France.

The renewed interest in heart transplants reflects technological

and therapeutic advances that have been applied to taming the rejection phenomenon and controlling infections, the key hazards in replacing organs. Nevertheless, the rejection phenomenon remains the major barrier to transplanting hearts and other organs. Although 90 percent of heart recipients at Stanford had rejection crises, 95 percent of those were saved through immunologic and other advances and more experience.

Of the 250 people who consult Stanford surgeons about a heart transplant each year, the operation is recommended for only about 40.

The survival rate from heart transplants now rivals that of kidney transplants from unrelated donors. About 70 percent will be alive at the end of one year, with a 5-percent death rate per year thereafter, because of the continuing hazards of postoperative therapy.

That compares with a survival rate of 22 percent when nine transplants were done during the first year of Stanford's program. Stanford's longest survivor has lived more than 9½ years with a second heart.

Controversy over the operation resulted from an early circus atmosphere in which many doctors rushed to pioneer surgery they were not trained to do. In 1968, the year after Dr. Barnard's operation in Cape Town, there was a virtual epidemic of heart transplants, with 101 being done by 64 teams in 22 countries. The new approach, however, is more sober.

Dr. Keith Reemtsma, who has spent years in transplantation research, has done nine heart transplants since February, 1977, at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. While the patients survived for varying periods, none is alive today.

In five cases, in which the recipients were sicker than many of the other candidates, Dr. Reemtsma's team inserted a mechanical device called the intra-aortic balloon pump to help the patients through a critical phase of their care. The incisions needed for the pump device add a degree of risk, since the recipients were more vulnerable to infections because of the drugs that suppress rejection.

Surgeons at the University of Wisconsin in Madison have done six heart transplants since 1973, three in the last year. Two patients received new hearts three months ago at the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center, and two such operations are planned in the next few weeks. Dr. Denton Cooley did one at Texas Heart Institute in Houston in February last year, the first there since 1969, but the patient died soon afterward.

**Rescued U.S. Businessman**  
**‘Never Saw’ Captors’ Faces**

By William Robbins

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 3 (NYT)—Fresh from a barber's chair in which he lost his shoulder-length gray locks, William Niehaus, 48, also seemed to have shed nearly three and a half years of fear and anguish in the hands of leftist kidnappers.

“I was never really confident that they wouldn't kill me,” Mr. Niehaus said yesterday after his rescue in the jungle of eastern Venezuela on Saturday. “I prayed a lot. I believe in God now more than before, if that is possible.”

He was general manager of operations in Venezuela for the Owens-Illinois glass company when he was kidnapped in Caracas on Feb. 27, 1976. His captivity lasted 40 months, during which he lost 40 pounds.

He seemed relaxed as he joked with reporters in his comfortable brick home here, sitting beside his wife Donna and recalling his ordeal. He said that he kept his sanity by reading, thinking of his family and praying. Encountering his native language again was causing a bit of a problem, he said. “I fumble for words now. I find myself thinking in Spanish, and I have to translate it into English.”

Yet he said of the guerrillas, “I never saw their faces.” He never learned his captors' names or made any personal contact, because his

guards were changed frequently. They addressed each other by numbers, such as “No. 6” or “No. 56.”

His ordeal began, Mr. Niehaus recounted, at carnival time in Venezuela, when four uniformed men appeared at his house posing as policemen investigating a highway accident. He was bound, gagged, injected with a drug, blindfolded and driven off into the hills, and then forced to walk barefoot through the jungle.

From that point on he was held by hooded men in jungle clearings, in tents, under open-sided plastic sheets and finally in a mud hut, as they moved him about at intervals of a few months. Although never confident of surviving, he said that he was well treated and well fed, and repeatedly reassured by his captors. “We will never kill you. We are not assassins,” they kept saying.

**Multinationals Hated**  
When he expressed a preference for a brand of toothpaste, it was brought the next day, he said. When he suffered a skin ailment, he was treated for it with injections from disposable needles.

His captors allowed him to argue his own beliefs, but they bombarded him with “ultraleft, Marxist-Leninist” doctrines, Mr. Niehaus said. They believed in dictatorship

of the proletariat. Asked whether he had ever come to sympathize with them, he replied, “We never agreed.”

The kidnappers occasionally found him a book to read, and supplied him regularly with newspapers. They expressed sympathy, he said, in such words as: “We're sorry you and your family have to suffer this way.” They told him the kidnapping was not directed at him personally, but at his company. They regarded it as representative

of multinational corporations, which they hated.

Mr. Niehaus gave some advice to other executives representing their companies abroad. “I'd never have a front door without a window in it again,” he said. He advised that they vary their routes going to work, to make ambushes more difficult.

He is not sure what he will do next, he said. For the present, he is letting his family make the decisions.

**Wild Oil Well in Gulf of Mexico: History's Worst Spill Now Feared**

CIUDAD DEL CARMEN, Mexico, July 3 (UPI)—Mexico's state oil company said yesterday that a well spilling 30,000 barrels of oil a day into the Gulf of Mexico cannot be capped and will go on spouting for at least two more months.

This meant that the well, which has gushed 900,000 barrels of crude oil into the Gulf of Mexico since a blowout on June 3, will cause the world's worst oil spill before it can be diverted. The slick is already 40,000 miles square.

“We have abandoned all hope of capping” the Ixtoc 1 well, 42 miles north of here, said Gustavo Schmidt, a spokesman for the government oil monopoly Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex). “There is no reason for us to continue to try to do the impossible.”

Mr. Schmidt said that Ixtoc 1 could not be capped until Pemex finished drilling two new wells that would divert its oil to waiting tankers. He said that this drilling, which began two days after the blowout, would take another 60 days.

Ixtoc 1 will have spilled an estimated 2 million barrels into the Gulf by that time. The world's worst oil spill to date was the 1.3 million barrels dumped on the French coast when the supertanker Amoco Cadiz split in two in March last year.

Paul (Red) Adair, the Houston oil-well firefighter, tried for three weeks to cap the underwater gusher by shutting a valve at the mouth of Ixtoc 1, 153 feet underwater. The Adair team managed to shut off the valve temporarily, but pressure blew it out on June 24. Mr. Adair gave up and left Mexico last week.

**Canada to Battle Icebergs In Search for Oil Deposits**

OTTAWA, July 3 (UPI)—Giant drilling rigs will launch an unprecedented search for oil and gas this summer beneath the treacherous “iceberg alley” off the Labrador coast.

Another 500,000 to 1 million barrels a day should be more than enough to clear the market,” said an administration energy analyst, meaning supply and demand would be in balance. “It probably would already be clearing at these prices except for the concern that Iran will go down again. That uncertainty is pushing everyone to stockpile whatever oil he can.”

Early this year, a number of oil industry groups were forecasting average U.S. oil demand at about 19.2 million barrels a day during this year, with imports averaging about 9 million a day.

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## To 8 Million Barrels a Day

# U.S. Aides Forecast Lower Oil Imports

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI)—The effects of higher oil prices, mandatory conservation actions, and the economic recession could reduce oil demand later this year and next year to the point that the nation will need to import only about 8 million barrels of oil a day, according to internal administration estimates.

If those calculations are correct, the pledge given by President Carter last week at the Tokyo summit to limit oil imports to an average of 8.5 million barrels a day this year and next would have little, if any, effect on either oil imports or the economy.

Yesterday, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, confirmed as much. “In terms of immediate impact, I don't think there's any adverse effects in the 1979 or 1980 period,” he declared. Asked if imports would be as high as 8.5 million barrels a day in the absence of the pledge, Mr. Powell said, “I don't think anyone knows that for sure.”

Recently, imports of crude oil and refined products have been at about 8 million barrels a day, and in the week ended June 22 it was 8.44 million. Last year, imports averaged 8.1 million barrels a day, and in the first quarter of this year were 8.5 million.

The announcement by Saudi Arabia yesterday that it will increase production above 8.5 million barrels that it had set should ease tight world crude markets. In the short run, if more crude becomes available, U.S. imports undoubtedly will jump as oil companies seek to rebuild depleted inventories of both crude oil and refined products. Such a jump would not violate the Tokyo pledge even if imports rose above 8.5 million barrels a day for a time, because the pledge is for an annual average.

Even though it normally takes a month to six weeks for tankers to reach the United States from the Gulf, the effect of higher Saudi output would be felt immediately. Spot market prices, which are still above \$30 a barrel, should drop sharply, and U.S. refiners could begin to refine more products out of current crude stocks knowing that replenishment for their inventories was on the way.

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8.9 million barrels a day to 8.5 million. The IPAA change reflected lower consumption in the first three months of the year than expected and the new lower forecast for economic growth.

An administration estimate suggests IPAA did not go far enough in its revisions, and that consumption in the fourth quarter of this year will be no higher than it was in the final three months of last year.

According to this internal estimate, none of the forecasts takes into account the reduced consumption from emergency actions, such as mandatory thermostat settings in nonresidential buildings, which Mr. Carter is expected to order as soon as the Energy Department completes drafting of the regulations.

The forecasts, the estimate suggests, also do not count adequately the effects of the economic slow-

down, the effects of higher prices brought by the phased decontrol of domestic oil prices ordered by President Carter and by the OPEC increases, or that the U.S. steadily is using energy more efficiently at the rate of about 1.4 percent a year.

A recession will mean that business will use less oil for everything from making deliveries to heating buildings.

—JOHN M. BERRY

### Sharp Shift in Opinion

## U.S. Public Now Wary of Nuclear Plants

By Barry Sussman

and Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI)—The Three Mile Island nuclear accident appears to have left the public sharply divided about the future of nuclear energy but pretty much certain about one aspect of it: Most people don't want nuclear plants built in their communities.

This is the chief finding of a nationwide Washington Post poll on nuclear energy taken in May. Five to seven weeks after the March 28 accident.

The poll suggests that the near-meltdown in Pennsylvania has added scarcely anyone to those opposed in principle to the continuing development of nuclear power as an energy source.

Instead, a relatively large number of people who had considered themselves supporters of nuclear power are now uncertain about it. In their uncertainty, the poll indicates, they are opposed to making themselves and their neighbors potential victims of some new accident.

The poll asked a random sample of 1,000 people whether they would

describe themselves as supporters or opponents of nuclear power plants as a means of providing electricity, or whether they hadn't made up their minds.

The opposition was virtually the same as in the years before Three Mile Island: 26 percent. But only 34 percent described themselves as supporters, and 38 percent said they hadn't made up their minds—a sharp change from the past.

By a two-to-one majority among those who have made up their minds, people living in areas that do not now have nuclear plants say they don't want any to be built there.

Currently, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission holds public hearings while considering applications from utility firms for nuclear power plant and construction permits.

The poll uncovered another sharp difference in attitudes toward nuclear power: people who are now served by nuclear power plants, or who think they are, tend to be far more supportive of it.

The Post asked people who thought they were not served by nuclear power plants whether they would approve or disapprove construction of a nuclear plant in their area—that is, within a five-mile radius of where you live.” The question was based on a similar one asked by the Gallup Poll in 1976, when 45 percent said they would be against such construction, 42 percent said they would not be against it, and 13 percent said they were not sure.

In the Post poll, 56 percent said they would disapprove construction of a plant near them. 28 percent said they would approve and 16 percent were uncertain.

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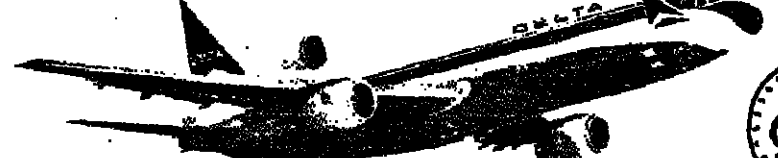
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## Declaration of Interdependence

July 4, 1776, is still widely honored for a declaration that asserts the rights of peoples to be free — and, what is currently more significant of the individuals who make up those peoples — to enjoy freedom. For the private rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should endure in any human society — at least, they constitute high moral objectives. But the freedom of larger groups, of nations, if pursued with fanatical zeal, can raise serious problems.

The recent meetings of the industrial powers in Tokyo and of the petroleum exporting nations in Geneva was a very good example of the need for international cooperation on the basic levels of economic life. In the days of the American Revolution, nations made alliances for peace or war. But trade and ways of producing national livelihoods were largely individual affairs. Then the notion of two major conferences on petroleum would have seemed fantastic — to Americans, petroleum was an Indian medicine, Seneca Oil. Now it is the life blood of the world.

To waste petroleum, as the United States is accused of doing, or to exploit its price, as is charged against the oil-producing countries, is a matter of acute international concern. How independent can a people be that depends upon other peoples for its physical energy, or upon the sales of that energy to other states? Even for those with huge reserves of oil and relatively little need at home, those reserves will not last forever, nor will the use of them, in any part of the world, be without impact on the petroleum-rich state.

The petroleum problem will not endure forever. The use of this form of energy may be thinned down by other kinds; in any case, the reserves are not inexhaustible. But petroleum is only one aspect of the way in which the peoples of the world have become dependent upon one another for the fundamentals of living here on earth.

Deserts may grow from droughts or human folly; forests disappear before the logger's axe; populations multiply beyond the capacity of their fields to feed them. Wherever this occurs, today, it is known around the world and its effects may be felt thousands of miles away. Once nomads — whole races of them — wandered on the plains, and spread languages and cultures across continents. Now refugees from the wrath of nature, or of men, immediately encounter boundary lines set up by their fellows.

Nations are facts of life today. They are units that can serve their peoples, in cultural, linguistic, religious, political and economic fashions. Their validity as groupings of human beings can hardly be contested. But they, and their citizens, do not exist alone. They are parts of humanity's much larger whole, and to flout that concept is to court disaster. So today, it is no derogation of the U.S. Declaration of Independence to link it to a broader assertion of interdependence. Rather, it is an affirmation that the national ideal can be, and should be, the cornerstone of true internationalism.

## The Greek Lobby

Let it be accepted first of all that the congressmen who make up the so-called Greek lobby have every right to be outraged that Turkey, five years after the fact, maintains a tight grip on nearly half of the supposedly sovereign state of Cyprus. Let it be further stipulated that during that time the Turks have done precious little to earn the good faith — on that issue — of the many Americans who are no less sympathetic to the plight of dismembered Cyprus than the Greek lobby.

But something else must be said, too. The Greek lobby is not only devoted; it is unbalanced. It has taken a good cause and torn it to tatters. It has a tactical sense of what might actually bring Turkey to a more reasonable position on Cyprus, choosing instead to force the issue in terms that cannot fail to rattle Turkish patriotism and pride. And it has lost a strategic sense of how Cyprus fits with other issues of U.S. concern.

The latest case in point centers on a \$50 million item in the military aid bill. The administration wants it in order to help get Turkish hardware up to at least minimal NATO standards, and in order to sweeten the politically powerful Turkish military for the compromises — including compromises on Cyprus — that the United States would

like Ankara to consider. The Senate made the \$50 million a grant. The House, out of the Greek lobby's spite, made it a loan. Upon learning of the calculated slight, the Turkish military put a hold on letting U.S. U-2s overfly Turkey to help monitor Soviet missile tests. Such monitoring is important, politically if not militarily, to help the administration sell the Senate SALT-2. Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., added an unnecessary touch Sunday by stating, in an assessment of what the loss of U-2 flights might mean to SALT monitoring, that the House should not "knuckle under to Turkish and administration pressure" on that account.

The integrity of Cyprus is important. But relentless economic and political deterioration in Turkey has made it impossible to keep Cyprus square in the middle of relations between Washington and Ankara. The Greek lobby's obsession is a politically unsupportable anachronism. The plain fact is that further progress on Cyprus cannot be made without restoring the health of Turkey, which is, of course, crucial on other grounds. If the Greek lobby cannot see its way clear to supporting this objective, it should at least not put obstacles in the way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Refugees: More to Do

The Tokyo summit worked on the Indochina refugee problem but didn't accomplish much. Jimmy Carter opened by doubling the U.S. monthly quota, to 14,000. This was good. But none of his six fellow heads of government at the meeting met his raise. They agreed only to think about admitting more refugees, to put up some more money and to get behind the international conference that the United Nations will convene in Geneva on July 20. Meanwhile, people are starving and drowning at sea and finding a wall rather than a welcome if they are lucky enough to reach land. For a crisis that the Tokyo summit described as "a humanitarian problem of historic proportions," the response was pretty routine.

Attention now must focus on the Geneva conference. Wasn't there just an international conference in Tokyo? you may ask. Geneva would be different; the Vietnamese have been invited. It therefore cannot be allowed to turn into a political confrontation at which the countries receiving the refugees would simply criticize Hanoi. Certainly it cannot be the occasion for a concerted U.S.-Chinese squeeze of the sort now apparently contemplated by Peking.

It is not yet clear that Tokyo adequately paved the way for Geneva. For one thing, there seems to have been no public mention of the valuable groundwork laid quietly by the "orderly departure" agreement reached more than a month ago by Vietnam and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. That

agreement provided a framework in which countries receiving Vietnamese refugees could work out the procedures with Hanoi, but no receiving country appears to have done so. No doubt the Vietnamese are not making it easy, but some of those most involved in refugee work believe that the receiving countries, including the United States are lagging in this respect too. China is not using the UN channel either — it took in 250,000 ethnic Chinese from Vietnam last year by land but it only now starting to talk about providing a processing center, not a permanent refuge, for the boat people.

What is the problem? The political community hasn't yet grasped it firmly. It is possible, though, that the administration, burned in its first overtures to Vietnam, overreacted. Thus it has labeled the refugee flow as a "humanitarian" problem, one generated by a state beyond the pale for its own perverse reasons. The alternative would be to treat the problem in some measure also as political — arising in part from Vietnam's relations with other states.

If this is so, then the refugee crisis must be set, as Sen. Edward Kennedy, for one, has been suggesting for some time, in the context of larger political considerations. Given the hostility toward Vietnam in the United States, that may be hard to do. But if the situation of the refugees, current and prospective, is to be improved, it may be unavoidable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 4, 1904

LONDON — The Danish steamer *Norge* carrying 750 emigrants from Copenhagen to New York sank in the North Atlantic yesterday morning after hitting a reef. All but 27 were drowned. Several lifeboats were smashed in the launching, and others filled with women and children were not lowered. One of the survivors, rescued by a passing English trawler, said: "There was no panic, although emigrants were crowding around the hatchways. We saw two boats capsize because nobody could navigate them." The emigrant traffic, composed mostly of the poorer classes, is exceptionally heavy at this time of year.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1929

PARIS — According to Leon Zamaron, who in his 23 years as head of the inspection bureau at the Prefecture of Police has become known to more Left Bank artists than any man in town: "This is a bad epoch for artists. Montparnasse, where at one time artists could get cheap studios and live on little and paint a good deal has been invaded by Americans; rents have gone up and toys have been introduced. Artists are infants, and like to acquire things. They get cars, go to American bars and play around with friends. Accordingly, they paint worse and worse."



## Fragile Political Order of Mankind

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The great exodus of refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia is the latest betrayal of the belief it once was possible to hold, that if the countries of Indochina were left to themselves there could be some kind of peace in that ravaged land. The era of disruption and conflict which began with French invasion and colonialization in the 19th century, leading up to war in the 1950s and the ruinous U.S. intervention of the 1960s, goes on today, the horrors having even taken on a genocidal quality in Cambodia. And now there has been the new war between the Vietnamese and Cambodians (and Chinese), and the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of people — over the frontiers or into the South China Sea.

The quality of these events is not, unhappily, new. They take their place in a sinister human history which takes us back to the expulsions and population "rectifications" of the postwar period in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, to Nazism and its crimes, to the deliberate famines imposed in the Soviet Union in the 1930s as a means to agricultural collectivization, and beyond that even further back to the revolutionary wars and population displacements of 19th century Europe, and to the millenarian upheavals of the Middle Ages. In all of these, what may have begun in rationality or a logic of some kind eventually expressed, or even invited, the irrational and the terrible.

### Factors

In the current case of the Asian refugees, there are specific factors which must of course be understood. In Vietnam, it is the Chinese minority which is being expelled. To put it bluntly, Vietnam is being "purified" racially as a means to its political purification. There were about 1.5 million Chinese in Vietnam when fighting stopped in 1975, most of them in the south, where they dominated the commercial community. In Vietnam, as elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the overseas Chinese have been the most successful traders, financiers, and entrepreneurs, and also, as communities, self-sufficient and culturally isolationist, even arrogant. So, for these reasons they usually have been regarded with hostility by those who lived around them.

The component kingdoms of Vietnam — Annam, Cochinchina, and Tonkin — had of course been Chinese tributaries before the French came in the early 19th century, but the Chinese commercial community in Cholon, adjacent to Saigon, is of more recent origin. Like the other big overseas Chinese settlements in Southeast Asia, which usually developed out of what originally had been communities of indentured laborers, hostility was provoked in part because of their roles as moneylenders and merchants, but also because of their refusal to be assimilated. In recent years, there was also political isolationism. The Chinese were looked upon by the new postcolonial governments of the area as a dangerous foreign entity within the nation, primarily loyal to China and thus a source of subversion.

### "Cleaned"

Today's events in Vietnam are only the latest in several episodes of popular reaction or repression directed against the overseas Chinese. The biggest was in Indonesia in the mid-1960s, when hundreds of thousands of Chinese men, women, and children were killed in a popular frenzy, ostensibly because a Communist uprising was to be launched by the Chinese.

Vietnam today is being "cleaned" of its Chinese in a way which inevitably calls to mind the way Nazi Germany was "cleaned" of another racial minority after 1932, and the way Eastern Europe was to have been cleared not only of Jews but of other groups judged by the Nazis to be racially undesirable. In this European case the motive was specifically racist, which is to say that a perverted theory of genetics and eugenics was at work. In Asia, one cannot speak of racism, but of ingrained nationalist theory or of ingrained racialist or cultural particularism, exclusiveness, which is racial in effect. The Vietnamese are the closest of the Southeast Asians to the Chinese, but the linguistic and cultural differences are more important than the resemblances.

It was a profound observation of the late Hannah Arendt that the power of the modern state makes it possible for the state to turn lies into truth by destroying the facts which existed before and making new realities to conform to what until then had been ideological fictions. Thus the lie that Germany's Jews were a foreign community within Germany, alienated from German society, fated for destruction, was made to come true by persecuting, expropriating, and eventually expelling or killing the Jews of Germany. The fiction was even imposed upon other countries, to the extent that they had to accept the consequences of what the Nazis had done. Even before World War II broke out, as Arendt writes, "expulsion of Jews carried an important portion of Nazism into other countries; by forcing Jews to leave the Reich passportless and penniless, the legend of the Wandering Jew was realized, and by forcing the Jews into uncompromising hostility against them, the Nazis had created the pretext for taking a passionate interest in all nations' domestic policies."

### Rejected

In Indochina today, a minority is expelled because it is judged alien and subversive by a government whose ostensible aim is to bring progress and reform. The victims are in fact turned into aliens by forcing them upon other societies who do not want them and react against them. Malaysia is today rejecting the boat people because it fears, not without justification, that these Chinese refugees would prove a destabilizing and disruptive element in the fragile balance of its own society. Much the same reasoning is at work in Thailand, Japan, and elsewhere. It is not that the refugees are not wanted, but again this is not a wholly unreasonable policy for an intense homogeneous society which has conspicuously failed to do justice to the minorities it already has, the Koreans and its internal cast of ethnic Japanese "untouchables."

## Aging at the Gas Pumps

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — This dispatch does not aim at solving the gas shortage in the United States — that will come later — but at coping with the most annoying features of it. First, a personal thesis: The technological progress of the U.S. people is substantially the result of an impatient system. Spiritual impatience is to be deplored. Not so much impatience as saves one time; as reduces unnecessary work. The key to technological efficiency is impatience with drudge work. If washing dishes were fun, we'd never have invented the dishwasher. People who do not complain about bad service do not get telephones that permit you to dial coast-to-coast in 20 seconds.

And that brings us to the events of recent weekends on the highway, and the probability of their recurrence. Lines of automobiles. A million years of aging, if it is true that frustration makes one grow old. For this, at least, there is a simple solution.

### Inching Forward

Let us consider a typical situation. At Stamford, Conn., at a centrally located gasoline station on Friday afternoon, there were 52 cars back to back, inching forward toward the lifesaving pumps. As they moved forward each car was using up gasoline.

The weather was, happily, cool; but in Florida, where they also were waiting in line, the weather was hot, congruent with the temperature of the spirit. At let us suppose, an average of four minutes per car, and assuming a two-pump station, the last car in line faced the prospect of 100 minutes crawling toward the station. Moreover, there is the anxiety factor, experienced by all of us at one time or another, when the window of the box office, or of the bank teller or of the employment office shuts down just as we reach it.

Until the emergency passes, sometime after the next national election, every gasoline station should give out to a passing solici-

tor a plastic card on which a number is written, say from 1 to 100. The motorist drives up, and is given a card with the No. 11. He looks up, and there is a large sign, visible a block away: "We Are Now Serving Number: 80." Every few minutes that number, of course, changes and on reaching 100, the cycle begins again at No. 1. This could be done by digital electronic read-out (such a device could quickly be put into the market); or, simply by flipping over a calendar-type plastic sign that calls out the numbers visually.

### Average Speed

The system is susceptible to the following refinements: A station, after estimating the average speed at which it transacts business — a function of the number of pumps, their accessibility and the efficiency and number of attending personnel — could hoist a sign that would say: "Figure Seven Minutes PER 10 Cars." The motorist with card No. 11, provided he had not been schooled with new math, readily could calculate that since he holds card No. 11, and car No. 80 is now being served, he is 31 cars behind in waiting time. Approximately 21 minutes.

### Soothe the Temper

So, he goes off and has a cup of coffee somewhere, keeping track of the time. Or he just sits, patiently parked wherever he is, and waits through the current issue of a magazine. After about 18 minutes, he

Cambodia, poured upon the country more bombs than were dropped on Japan during the entire World War II, sponsored and armed an incompetent military junta to wage war on the Communists; and in the end produced failure for the United States and hiccups for Cambodia.

### Bleak Lesson

And in this is the lesson, a bleak one. The policies of the United States were scarcely reasonable by the time the Vietnam war was in its last years. The United States had started out in Vietnam to stop what it took to be Chinese aggression, acting through the Vietnamese Communists as proxies. By the end of the war Washington was friends with China while conducting a bigger war than ever in Vietnam — the same Vietnam which now, this year, is China's enemy. The United States went into Cambodia with a fantasy of winning wars by extending its power. But in all of this, by then, was also a simple U.S. determination to assert its power, to impose its will, to make these people submit, to prove that it was not a pitiful and helpless giant.

The irrationality, even the barbarism, of current events in Vietnam and Cambodia are not, then, unique. The political order of mankind is very fragile. Peace and a civilized relationship among the people who have to live as neighbors is always provisional, and men are always capable of plunging suddenly into unreasonableness, or into acts of violence justified by some dream of progress, purification — or revenge. It is conventional to look at such terrible affairs as the exodus of the boat people and the tragedy of Cambodia as if they were merely political events, explicable in terms of certain practical causes. They are also explicable in the moral drama of civilization, in which reason attempts, with only partial success, to dominate the beast of unreason.

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## Wanted: Action By Carter

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Normalcy, this city slumbers until the Fourth of July. But this year the morrow of OPEC, the oil pulses with anticipation and doubt. There is anticipation of momentous actions to master the danger raised by the increase in oil price. There is doubt as to whether Carter administration is big enough in spirit and outlook to seize the moment.

Nobody here denies the impact of the oil price rise. A handful of weak leaders in the urban parts of the globe where abundance now hold hostage — mainstay of world order.

Inflation — and the ugly it fosters — gets another in the arm. A serious recession forcing millions out of work, zapping profits, at a continuing shortage of oil products, foreshadows more gas lines.

But some of Washington sees the magnitude of the problem and chance for a new burst of great government. The clear need for action takes the wraps off its inhibitions, and prepares a ground for constructive achievement.

There is now no prospect of mild recession lasting just long enough and biting only just deep enough to take the steam out of inflation. A "soft landing" is a complicated thing. A new strategy of economic management needs devising.

The wage-price cycle has to be shielded against a spillover from the inflationary shock of the price rise. So there is now a case for a freeze, and a period of control on wages and prices.

Tax cuts to arrest recession are to be shaped in ways that do not augment inflation. That suggests reduction in payroll taxes, a sales tax, and rapid depreciation in such basic industries as steel.

Similarly broad prospects in the energy field. Immediate control of oil prices is a start again. Rationing of gasoline has new lease on life. A strong government program for financial support to producers of synthetic fuels, practically a foregone conclusion. So is some kind of development board to clear the way for pipelines and refineries and more.

Put all this together and what required is nothing less than a man for running the country. It even as that thought takes hold, doubts about the Carter administration assert themselves.

For Mr. Carter is not a president like others. He makes policy largely by communing with himself, a family and a tiny group of felt Georgians.

Insofar as the administration has reached out to the country at all, has been primarily to other outsiders — the minority groups and the new liberals.

It is typical that the only person working full-time on energy in the White House staff is an environmental lawyer in her mid-30s. B. the main centers of power in the country — business, labor, agriculture and the academic community — are strangers to this administration. It is also typical that one of the best economists ever to enter government, Barry Bosworth, is signing from the anti-inflation front because of disagreements that arose with the White House when he persisted in trying to keep the option of wage-price controls.

It is even more suggestive that three extremely well-connected Washington lawyers — Lloyd Cutler, Paul Ignatius and Edgar Zuckert — had to float a project financing synthetic fuel production with some of us in the press before they could get serious attention from the administration.

### Out of Touch

Precisely because he is out of touch with main currents, the president persists in thinking that an announcement of a decision gets done. The anti-inflation package presented on Oct. 24, for example included many proposals besides restraint in the wage-price field. But there was no follow-through and thus no action on any environmental restraints, holding down food costs, promoting productivity and stimulating more competition.

So Washington, these days, is a curious mood. There is a sense of being on the eve of another great chapter in the pageant of U.S. life. But the excitement goes hand in hand with worry that the president cannot make the adjustment required for the redemption of his administration. It is symbolic that well-known senator, writing a friend about a speech he made the other day, said of the president: "Send it to him, and he read it. But does he ever get the point?"

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Experience Exhilarating, Frustrating to Educators

## Students Jam Classes to Hear U.S. Teachers in China

By Fox Butterfield

KUNMING, China (NYT) — Every Friday morning clusters of Chinese students jam around a classroom at Yunnan University here to try to overhear a lecture on English and American history. The university has had to station policemen outside to turn away those not registered for the course, but some still come in through the windows.

A major reason for the popularity of the class is the teachers, Elisabeth Benson Booz and her son Paddy, two of the first group of 40 Americans who have arrived in China this year to begin teaching.

Another attraction is that under China's badly disrupted and security-conscious education system, none of the students have had any foreign history or geography before.

The Boozes — Mrs. Booz is 53, Paddy 24 — gallop through large chunks of potentially controversial history at a time. One session included the rise of capitalism and the industrial revolution. Another covered Marx, Darwin, Freud and Einstein, of whom only Marx was familiar to the students.

First Since War  
To make up for their students' lack of background and the unavailability of textbooks, the Boozes act out their lessons — for example, dramatizing the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.

The Boozes and Steve Thorpe, a 28-year-old teacher from the University of Texas, are the first Americans to live in this city of 1.8 million in southwestern China since the Communists came to power in 1949. During World War II, Kunming was the end of the air route over "the Hump," by which U.S. supplies were flown over the Himalayas from India to the Chinese Nationalists.

The old U.S. air base outside of town remains as the city's airport, but the bars and brothels that once catered to U.S. airmen have long since vanished. The narrow, crooked streets that were lined with

low mud-brick houses have been replaced by broad boulevards flanked by modern multi-story concrete offices and apartment houses.

The Boozes' experience in the four months that they have been here, by turns exhilarating and frustrating, seems typical of that of the other U.S. teachers and eight U.S. scholars now scattered around China. Sixty more U.S. graduate students and scholars will arrive by September.

The Boozes were hired by the Chinese government to teach English after applying through the former Chinese liaison office in Washington, which is now the Chinese Embassy. Mrs. Booz, a history teacher at American University in Washington, D.C., and her son, a recent graduate of the University of Wisconsin, soon discovered a serious problem — books.

The small holdings in the university library consist largely of mate-

rial from before World War II and the 1950s, testimony to the disruption of the Great Leap Forward and then the Cultural Revolution, when gunbattles broke out on campus. To compound the problem, students can read material only in their own major, and are entitled to take out only three books a semester.

To overcome these difficulties, the Boozes have assembled their own lending library of 300 books scrounged from friends and relatives in the United States and tourists passing through Kunming. "I've become a professional beggar," Mrs. Booz said.

The Boozes and Mr. Thorpe must deal frequently with the Chinese bureaucracy, a task requiring more diplomatic finesse than Gen. Joseph Stilwell needed in his stormy relationship with Chiang Kai-shek in World War II. They were recently affected by a government order that canceled without explanation a pledge to let them and other "foreign experts," as they are called, travel around China during the summer vacation.

The Boozes have not been able to invite their students to the Kunming Hotel where they have been living. The hotel, called "the Golden Cage" by the students, is off limits to Chinese. However, the Boozes will soon move to faculty housing on campus.

Amplified Rewards

They feel amply rewarded by their 150 students in English-language courses, particularly the first- and second-year classes that were admitted after passing China's newly restored entrance exams. "I can't say enough about how good they are," says Mrs. Booz. "They are so lively, eager and intelligent, and they study 24 hours a day. They have accomplished in one year what would take American students two years."

In a classroom visit the other day, a U.S. journalist was quizzed for two and a half hours in strikingly good English about a series of contemporary subjects ranging from the SALT agreement to U.S. salaries, the gasoline shortage and the Three Mile Island nuclear plant accident. "We listen to the Voice of America every evening," explained Chen Huiyuan, a 22-year-old woman student whose father and mother are peasants.

Mrs. Booz thinks that the students' enthusiasm stems from knowing "how lucky they are" to have passed the entrance exam and entered college. Another factor,

says her son, is that they have a kind of "guileless nationalism" — they genuinely believe in Peking's goal of modernizing the country by the year 2000, and want to work hard for it.

Less than 300,000 Chinese will pass the entrance exam this summer, about 4 percent of the university-age population.

At the session of the National People's Congress that ended on Sunday in Peking, it was decided that the national budget for education would be expanded, but that China's educational resources would remain limited for some time to come. The overall budget for education, health, science and culture comes to \$7.9 billion this year, of which, probably less than half goes to schooling. That would work out to only about \$20 for each of China's 210 million students.

## Ludovico Consorti Dies at 77; Italian Religious Sculptor

SIENA, Italy, July 3 (AP) — Sculptor Ludovico Consorti, 77, noted for his religious art, died of cancer Sunday.

One of his leading works was the ornate bronze Holy Door of St. Peter's Basilica, which closed the entrance way used by pilgrims during holy years.

The entrance had been simply closed with masonry before the door was commissioned by Pope Paul VI for the 1975 Holy Year.

Lord Hewlett

CONGLETON, England, July 3 (AP) — Lord Hewlett of Swettenham, 56, president of the National Union of the Conservative Party, was found dead at his home here yesterday.

Princess Sinclair M'divani  
SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 3 (UPI) — Princess Virginia Sinclair M'divani, 64, daughter of oil tycoon Harry Sinclair, died at St. John's Hospital Sunday after a long illness, it was reported today.

Natan G. Rakhlin  
MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI) — Natan G. Rakhlin, 74, the conductor of the Soviet Symphony Orchestra in World War II, has died.

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Nicaraguan family, their possessions in cardboard boxes, wait among the debris of a bombed area of Managua. Refugee centers in the capital have exhausted food and medical supplies.

## 100,000 Believed in Costa Rica

## Nicaragua Refugee Flight Abroad Rises

By Warren Hoge

A CRUZ, Costa Rica (NYT) — They live in airless barracks of corrugated tin walls, plywood beams and corrugated tin roofs. Gnaiss rain in the steamy twilight outside and the occasional breeze only momentarily eases the stench from open latrines. There is dust everywhere except after the daily rains, when there is mud.

Yet the people clustered in the campment behind this town's church consider themselves lucky. They are among 100,000 Nicaraguans believed to have reached refuge in Costa Rica since the start of the war.

Damaso Ponce, 62, was a field man on a farm near Lake Nicaragua. On Saturday, Nicaraguan National Guard troops fired on him and his workers from a launch on the lake. That night, he said, Sandinista Liberation Front rebels led them into ox carts and sorted them to safety over the Maina Mountains and across the border 12 miles north of here.

"Life there was good," Mr. Ponce said. "I had 20 pigs, two horses, barrels of black beans and acres of corn. But even though I have lost all of that, at least here I have my life."

Conditions Improving  
The Nicaraguan refugees wait in the slums of major cities like San Jose or end up in camps like this one here or the tent city that is springing up in Liberia 38 miles to the south. The settlements were even more fetid before international groups such as the Salvation Army began arriving last month. Conditions are now improving.

Still, malnutrition afflicts 80 percent of the refugee children. The doctor who visits once a week and the nurse who comes daily have found malaria, tuberculosis, eye infections, lice and other parasites. A lot of the women suffer because their husbands are not here," said Walter Samillan, a Salvation Army official from Argentina.

The populations of the refugee centers are made up mostly of women and children. Most of the men are in Nicaragua fighting.

## Berlinguer Praises Pope For Not Assailing Party

ROME, July 3 (UPI) — Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer, a major policy concession, raised Pope John Paul II today for not engaging in what he called "coercive anti-communism."

In a statement released after a meeting of the party directors, Mr. Berlinguer said that only the Roman Catholic Church — the additional enemy of the Communists — had not assailed his party.

"For three years every kind of force has tried to deform and distort our line of national unity, insisting obsessively on some kind of referential accord between Communists and Christian Democrats," Mr. Berlinguer said. "Only the Catholic Church, at least at its most responsible level, has kept itself far afield from this unwarranted, coercive and aggressive anti-communism."

Although Mr. Berlinguer did not mention the papal visit by name, Vatican and political analysts said that remark was an indirect compliment to him for not taking an active part in domestic anti-Communist activities.

The Communists were the big losers in parliamentary voting last

month, retreating in strength for the first time in 31 years. The pope made no comments before or after the elections.

The pope, whose homeland, Poland, is a Communist nation, has often criticized communism's atheistic principles as damaging to the spiritual and human development of mankind. But unlike previous popes, he has not specifically mentioned the Italian party, the West's largest Marxist force.

Most of the refugees cannot read or write. They are recorded by the Costa Rican government as "Temporarily Displaced Persons," on white documents bearing their names, hometowns, arrival dates and thumbprints.

The women carry on housework, scrubbing the family wash on top of raised cement tubs next to

running faucets, or preparing the soup-kitchen portions of rice and beans for the camp residents. The few men sweep the area, chop wood and do other odd jobs. There are rumors that the Sandinistas intend to enlist some of the men from the camps to join them in battle, but all the Sandinistas have done so far was visit the Liberia tent city and promote the rebel cause over loudspeakers on a soundtruck.

Occasionally, individuals make it across the frontier without help, but for the most part refugees are guided out of Nicaragua by guerrillas who the refugees say protect them from government troops and warn them when to take cover from mortar and rocket fire. Almost all the inhabitants of the camps appear to be behind the rebels and saying that they will not return to Nicaragua until President Anastasio Somoza is out of power.

A 14-year-old boy named Ivan told of escaping Managua during the fighting in the eastern districts last week. "My family is in the Red Cross center in Managua, but my mother wanted me to leave," the youth said. She sent him away, he said, out of fear that he would be killed by National Guardsmen who reportedly have been shooting youths his age to lessen the number of potential recruits for the rebels.

A barefoot woman in a pink print housedress and her sister-in-law told of being rescued by the Sandinistas from National Guard gunfire while doing their wash in a river near the town of Sapoa. They could not return to their home because of the battle, and the rebels brought them here. Left behind were the seven children of the two women, ranging in age from 16 months to 9 years. "We cry all the time for them," but we get assurances from the Sandinistas who come here that they are all right," one of the women said.

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A barefoot woman in a pink print housedress and her sister-in-law told of being rescued by the Sandinistas from National Guard gunfire while doing their wash in a river near the town of Sapoa. They could not return to their home because of the battle, and the rebels brought them here. Left behind were the seven children of the two women, ranging in age from 16 months to 9 years. "We cry all the time for them," but we get assurances from the Sandinistas who come here that they are all right," one of the women said.

Most of the refugees cannot read or write. They are recorded by the Costa Rican government as "Temporarily Displaced Persons," on white documents bearing their names, hometowns, arrival dates and thumbprints.

The women carry on housework, scrubbing the family wash on top of raised cement tubs next to

running faucets, or preparing the soup-kitchen portions of rice and beans for the camp residents. The few men sweep the area, chop wood and do other odd jobs. There are rumors that the Sandinistas intend to enlist some of the men from the camps to join them in battle, but all the Sandinistas have done so far was visit the Liberia tent city and promote the rebel cause over loudspeakers on a soundtruck.

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## Scientists Guide Sexual Determination of Fish

## World Food: An Advance in Aquaculture

By David Bodanis

PARIS, July 3 (IHT) — A team of scientists at Scotland's Stirling University has succeeded in turning an entire pool of three-week-old fish of indeterminate sex into males. The achievement opens up the possibility of greatly increasing the 13 percent share of the world's animal protein which comes from fish.

The fish used in the Stirling University research were tilapia, a hardy, fresh-water type found in the tropics. It has been suggested that tilapia could answer the Third World's need for protein, since the male of the species can quickly grow to six pounds or more. According to an official at the United Nations Food and Agriculture office in Rome, female tilapia do not grow to weigh more than a half pound.

Since the fish's sex cannot be determined until two or three months after birth, it means that half the feed given to young tilapia is wasted on those that end up as females. Accordingly, tilapia breeding, though widespread, has never reached the market expected for it.

Right Hormone  
"Stirling has a number of projects in tropical countries, and when we were called in by another university to work on the sexual change problems for salmon, well, tilapia seemed the ideal fish to combine this double expertise," said Dr. Robert Roberts, director of Stirling's aquatic pathology division.

According to the leader of the research team, Dr. James Muir, "What we discovered is that by mixing the right male hormone into tilapia's food when it's between two and three weeks old, we could make all the fish develop as males." The hormone is excreted a week or two later, well before the fish is harvested, so the procedure leaves no possibly dangerous residues, said the scientists.

Tilapia is not the only fish for which controlled sex-changes can prove useful. Grouper, for example, begin life as females, then become males after four or five years before turning back into females. Speeding up the male stage would mean

quicker reproduction and higher yields. For salmon, the female is preferred because it survives in salt water better than the male. Scientists expect the techniques shown with tilapia to be helpful in both cases.

The tilapia sex-change technique is expected to be commercially available shortly. The team at Stirling is now building a pilot plant with a yearly capacity of more than 300,000 fish.

Worthwhile Project  
A spokesman for Britain's Ministry of Overseas Development, Victor Moore, said: "It's a very worthwhile project, and we would certainly not turn a deaf ear to any requests for help with importing it that come in from other countries."

Another first in tropical fish breeding research was recently accomplished by a rather different research unit in Scotland. The aquarium society of inmates at Edinburgh's Saughton prison has succeeded, for the first time anywhere, in breeding the charias species of the East African catfish without using hormones or any other artificial stimulation. This is a species "not yet properly exploit-

## Bangui Killings Said Confirmed By Probe Team

PARIS, July 3 (UPI) — An African investigating team has concluded that there is truth to charges that troops of Emperor Bokassa I massacred as many as 200 schoolboys this year in Bangui, capital of the Central African Empire, the Paris-based magazine Jeune Afrique reported this week.

The weekly said that official investigators from five countries, who arrived in the Central African Empire on June 13, had traveled on to London to meet representatives of Amnesty International, the human rights group which made the massacre charges in May.

The team comprised representatives of Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Senegal and Togoland. They were scheduled to meet officials in Paris later this month before returning to Africa to release an official report. Jeune Afrique said that they offended Emperor Bokassa by refusing an invitation to dinner, and also refused the use of villas and chauffeur-driven cars.

French newsmen have supported Amnesty International's charges and said that Emperor Bokassa took part in the killings in January and April of schoolboys arrested for protesting over the expense of school uniforms.

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## Films in Paris

## 'Ciao' Is a Jumble of Monkeyshines

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
PARIS, July 3 (IHT) — "Be prepared" is not a motto of most movie making, and the sleight-of-hand monkeyshines to make almost nothing at all last for two hours have become increasingly transparent. "Ciao, les mecs!" the new film from the pen of Enrico Oidoni and directed by Sergio Gobbi (at the Berlitz, the Colisée and the Quinzel) is a prize exhibit of laissez-faire disorder.

It introduces us at the outset to a

young man in pursuit of his young wife, who has left him inexplicably but definitely when their auto halts for a red light on the Champs-Élysées. Even Neil Simon would regard the predicament as shaky grounds for a full-length comedy; to extract a satisfactory screen play from it would require a Molnar or a Maugham at their most sparkling. ... As we have had a glimpse of the wife and have no information on the couple's past, the initial premise melts like ice cream in the summer sun. Recalling Franco Brusati's box-office smash, "Bread and Chocolate," about immigrant Italians eking out a living in Switzerland, Oidoni inserts at this point some passages about lower middle-class Italians residing in Paris.

Here they are making merry in a typical tritonia, every mother's son of them an amateur Caruso with an insatiable yen for spaghetti and an unquenchable thirst for vino. To perk up this faded cartoon, he might have added a tone-deaf Italian who eschews pasta and prefers rye to chianti. There may never have been a specimen of the sort, but its inclusion would lend the regulation vaudeville caricatures a soupçon of variety.

Believing originality the only and cardinal sin, his other ingredients are a girl the husband picks up and who gives sympathetic ear to his marital woes; a little boy bent on being Sherlock Holmes, who dons black spectacles and trails the runaway wife; and some of the husband's playful cronies, who relish rousing an old grog from his slumbers with idiotic telephone calls.

To fill the space between these standardized happenings, two well-known performers have been drafted for cameo spots. Charles Aznavour is to be caught fleeing as a fey, mythomaniacal barfly, and Roland Dubillard, a comedian-dramatist of the first chop, does a number as a doctor preoccupied with his

own family troubles during consultations. It is a diverting turn, but lasts for no more than 10 minutes.

Unlike the Brusati comedy, it makes no gesture to sociology or satire in depicting self-exiled Italians. The facts are that Oidoni has delivered himself of a haphazard, anything-goes, vacant scenario, and that Gobbi, without an inkling of invention, has merely set it before the cameras. As Sheridan remarked: "Easy writing makes damned hard reading."

"Avalanche Express" (due at the Normandie in English next week) is the last film of Mark Robson, who died shortly after it was completed. It is in the cutting-room that films are accorded their rhythm — or lack of it — and Robson, who supervised the montage of "Citizen Kane" and subsequent Orson Welles productions, would probably, had he lived, have edited this into a motion picture of more distinctive personal character than it now possesses.

Abraham Polonsky, the director of the estimable "Willy Boy," has composed its scenario, a grim suspense melodrama in which a defunct KGB chief is taken under the protective wing of the U.S. intelligence service and rushed across the continent, dodging Soviet agents scheming to assassinate him. There are some attempts to explain the psychology of the fleeing Russian — impersonated with weird accent by Robert Shaw — but they are so superficial and sentimental that the chase saga descends to being a mechanical thriller of the sub-Hitchcock brand. At times, it suggests a poor and muddled imitation of "Topaz."



Lee Marvin in "Avalanche."

Lee Marvin is the valiant Washington representative who, in addition to winning out, wins back an estranged sweetheart. Maximilian Schell, evidently disappointed with his assignment, burlesques the relentless villain; Horst Buchholz scurries to lend a hand when the escape train is stalled by a blizzard in the Alps. Alas, everything is predictable after the frantic takeoff. The erroneous report midway that Marvin has been shot is a grave mistake. Every moviegoer over 6 knows that no star can bite the dust before the finale and rarely then.

Another side of Mick Jagger is illustrated in "Performance," made in 1968 and currently in re-release at the Action Christine in English. In different guise from his customary public image, he reveals himself as an actor of arresting talent in a bizarre, fascinating movie about a criminal too individualistic to adjust himself to the milieu of the London underworld.

**Cable Cars Roll Again**  
SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (UPI) — The city's famed cable cars were returned to full service today after five weeks of repairs on a huge steel shaft that snapped May 28 at the car barn.

## Waverley Root

## Sorghum: Taking the Sweet With the Grain

PARIS — It is in Austria, I think, that there is a saying, "We were better off when we were worse off." In America we could say the same thing about sweeteners. In the mid-19th century, sorghum was called "the sugar of the Plains."

It was grown throughout the south-central part of the United States, in the interior, where every locality had its own mill to crush the stalks and produce from them a golden syrup, a little thinner than molasses, which was then the general sweetener. It could be poured over pancakes or used in baking or for making candy and preserves.

The Southeast still grows a good deal of sorghum. By the beginning of this century, sorghum had been replaced by refined granulated sugar, so convenient to use that the per-capita sugar consumption of the United States doubled between 1880 and 1915, contributing largely to making American dentists the best in the world.

The change represented a dietary loss. "White sugar has little nutritive value other than as fuel," Richard Osborn Cummings wrote in "The American and His Food," "whereas the sweeteners that it

displaced... retain a significant proportion of the mineral elements of the plant juice." Sorghum has a good deal of protein too, although it is not all usable. The plant is short of lysine, an amino acid that enables the body to assimilate the protein; but a Purdue University team working to improve the quality of sorghum discovered two Ethiopian strains that contained a large dose of lysine, and used them to enrich other types.

## New Strains

The new strains were more nutritious but less resistant to drought, thus diminishing an important asset of sorghum, which in Africa and Asia is grown in arid regions where no other cereal can be raised successfully, with the possible exception of millet.

Sorghum is rated one of the 15 most important food crops of the world, which among them provide between 85 percent and 95 percent of all human energy. It is a basic human food for 300 million of the world's worst-fed people, in Africa, India and China — "not a very good food. It may fill bellies but does not provide nutritive quality,"

said an authority less impressed by its merits than Richard Osborn Cummings.

Filling bellies in those parts of the world where sorghum is not merely a sweetener but a cereal is an important function; the big sorghum eaters of the world have little opportunity to be choosy about the quality of their nutrition. It is perhaps more prudent not to generalize too readily about the nutritive merits of sorghum. There are hundreds of species, grown mostly in dry tropical and subtropical climates, and their varying characteristics have been defined only fuzzily by growers, dietitians and taxonomists.

## U.S. Variety

Africa seems to have been the native continent of sorghum, which is still the leading grain there. Some people think that it started in Ethiopia, others that it originated just south of the Sahara, or even within it; in either case, it falls in the rare category of food plants native to Africa south of the Mediterranean littoral.

It is not really known what kind of sorghum grows in the United States — that is, its origin is not

## Food

## London Loses Jacksons Gourmet Store

By William Borders

LONDON (NYT) — After more than a century of supplying the best kitchens in town, Jacksons of Piccadilly has closed its elegant doors for good, a victim of rising costs and declining standards.

"Like so much else in London these days, it's a matter of money," explained Arthur Hancock, the manager of Jacksons, one of the city's most splendid grocery stores. "No matter what the prices we charge, we simply cannot keep up."

With a clientele that has included British monarchs since the days of Queen Victoria (she was partial to the strawberry jam), Jacksons built an international reputation for selling the best to people who didn't much care what it cost — Be-luga caviar for \$280 a pound, truffles for \$8 an ounce.

But even that kind of trade could not sustain the overhead, and when the rent on its little shop just down the street from the Ritz Hotel was increased to \$25,000 a month, Jacksons gave up.

## Not With a Whimper

Characteristically, its days are ended not with a whimper but with a stylish going-out-of-business sale offering plenty of what were, by a certain standard, bargains: foie gras half-price at \$40 a pound; two-ounce packages of morels at only \$8.50.

The store traces its heritage to the 17th century, when the original Jackson brothers came to the village of Piccadilly and began selling muslin, wax and tea. The company's trade in tea is still profitable — even after the store closed last Saturday, tea will continue to be sold worldwide under the "Jacksons of Piccadilly" label.

In the middle of the 19th century, Jacksons moved to its current site and began to acquire its cachet by providing fare for yachts, shooting parties and country weekends.

Until the austerity brought by World War II, runners from Jacksons would fan out across Mayfair every morning to take orders, which they filled by noon. As recently as 20 years ago, when Mr. Hancock took charge, it still consisted of two long counters lined with comfortable Chinese chairs on which the customers would sit to discuss what they felt like buying.

"But no one wants that sort of thing anymore," the manager said. "Over there we used to have our

Continental cheeses," Hancock said, gesturing toward a display case that was shiny and bare. "And in this one, our finer English cheeses. Here we had the York hams and some of the loveliest bacon and — oh, so many nice things."

Hancock, who is retiring from busy Piccadilly to a cottage in Cheshire, in the northwest, continued sadly: "I would have thought there would be some way to keep it all. Once something like Jacksons is gone, you know, it won't ever be back."

## Suicide

## Vienna Group Combats Despair of Expatriates

By Gary Yerkes

VIENNA (IHT) — "Suicide," wrote Dr. Erwin Stengel, a noted psychiatrist and once president of the International Association for Suicide Prevention, founded in Vienna 20 years ago, "is a peculiarly human problem."

"At some stage of evolution, man must have discovered that he can kill not only animals and fellow-men but also himself. It is difficult to imagine man in the future without this potential, which has sometimes been proclaimed as one of the basic human freedoms."

There are no prospects that an anti-suicidal substance will be discovered in the foreseeable future.

The Japanese may enjoy a reputation for histrionics in suicide, but for as long as statistics have been kept, Europeans have far outpaced the rest of the world in terminal self-damage.

Today, according to the Geneva-based World Health Organization, Hungarians hold the lead, with nearly twice the suicide rate of any other nationality (40.3 per 100,000), with second place nip-and-tuck among the Czechoslovaks, Danes, Austrians, Finns and Swedes. The Japanese are the only industrialized people to have eased up since 1950, while the Americans have been between 10 and 12 per 100,000 (about 15th in the world) for more than 25 years.

## Half the Story

But statistics tell only half the story, and in Austria, where computer-recorded suicides have been between 22.7 and 24.3 per 100,000 since 1950, that is particularly true.

"Actually," said Dr. Erwin Ringel, the founder 30 years ago of Europe's first suicide center, "if you look carefully, you see that the rate in Austria as a whole has been climbing steadily while in Vienna it has been declining." Most Viennese link this to Dr. Ringel's suicide-prevention center, Seelodge ("care of souls"), whose main purpose has been to lend a sympathetic ear to telephone callers. Originally funded with church money, two years ago it became the first such center in the world to receive government support. Today, it is wholly financed by the Austrian government — at about 2 million schillings (\$143,000) a year, according to Dr. Ringel.

But Seelodge, busy with Austrians, has had little time to comfort Vienna's English-speaking community, which like foreign populations elsewhere experiences its share of alienation, a principal cause of depression and ultimately of suicide.

Recently, an English-speaking visitor to Vienna — not suicidal but imagining he was — called Seelodge, asked for someone who spoke English and after a long wait was urged to call 73 33 74.

The number belongs to an offshoot of the best known of the psychological first-aid services that have sprung up around the world, the Samaritans, founded in 1953 in London.

"It was a gut feeling," said Maureen Agu, a British resident of Vienna, when asked why she founded Befrienders, which has the 73 33 74 number. "There were no statistics available that showed Vienna's English-speaking community to be more prone to depression than any other. But I sensed that there was a tremendous problem."

Few who call Befrienders have already taken pills or loaded the gun, but it is clear that Mrs. Agu and her volunteer colleagues have

potential suicides in mind. "People in a big city can be lonely, confused, depressed," says a card Befrienders hands out. "Loneliness and isolation may lead to despair. Despair is always dangerous. Keep this card. Even if you never need it, you may be able to give it to someone in time to save a life."

Nearly half of the more than 500 English speakers who have called Befrienders in each of the two years of its existence have done so out of loneliness, Mrs. Agu said. About 15 percent have cited marital difficulties as cause for calling, and the rest have said it was family, finances or job that had gotten them down. Only one caller actually said he was going to commit suicide.

The volunteers who hold ears open at the other end of the line — called "listeners" — are "ordinary, caring people," as Mrs. Agu described them, who have gone through an intensive six-evening training session with experienced social workers. In serious cases, callers are referred to specialists.

## Opera

## 'Salome' in East Berlin Substantially Altered

by Paul Moor

BERLIN, July 3 (IHT) — During the financially complicated years after World War II, the New Yorker published a cartoon (possibly by Whitney Darrow Jr.) showing a Hollywood production conference to which one man, hanging up the phone, relayed the arbitrary word just received from on high: "The front office says we have to switch the story's location to Spain so they can shoot the film with black titles."

The more present-day operatic stage directors horse around with the clear and explicit intentions of the people who write opera libretti — and, indirectly, with those of the composers who set them — the more frequently that cartoon comes to mind.

The great old German State Opera on East Berlin's Unter den Linden has done a new production of Richard Strauss' "Salome" that one may hail, without misgiving, as musically triumphant. But if this production does brilliantly right by the composer, it does his librettist, Oscar Wilde, wrong.

Erotic Convention  
In Wilde's original play, he unequivocally described the setting as "a large terrace in Herod's palace." Wilfried Weiz, the designer of this production, gives us what looks like an indoor courtyard of a penitentiary — Frauenturm brought up to date, so to speak, complete with a high steel catwalk across the stage for the rifle-toting guards. He also has designed more or less contemporary costumes, including black uniforms for Herod's jackbooted staff that seem intended to evoke Hitler's SS.

In the opening scene, to cite only one of several instances, it has been almost conventional in German opera houses for the director to imply that the page has an erotic

known. The first sorghum to America seems to have come the west coast of Africa, an probably a nonswamp variety, imported first by Jamaica from there was transferred Southern states, where it was reported growing in Georgia that the trail is lost.

The second delivery came France, which had imported from northern China around 1850 a shipment of seeds from a hoi, only one germinated; it was a prolific progenitor, or it placed other unrecorded seeds in 1854 the U.S. Patent Office issued seeds of Chinese origin France. After that we lose it them. In 1857 a Mr. Wray, wise unidentified, is reported have brought 15 varieties United States, some, if not sweet sorghums. After that it is lost. The sorghums grow the United States may have from one or another or all of these imports.

Thus the sorghum grown in of Kansas where it is too raise maize is which would indicate a northeast African (but it is also called Jeru corn). Negro corn, another given to some American sor today, might seem to point to ca too; it is very much like South Africa calls Kaffir corn it has an offshoot referred to rican millet. Varieties name corn or pampas corn suggest nese origin (but they are also Tennessee rice).

The United States does n the nonsweet sorghums are other parts of the world for grain as human food, but (feed animals, especially cast) is true of Australia also). Els in the world animals usua only human leftovers — the plant in the rare instances v large crop leaves a surplus; i of the plant after humans ha on the grain; or the not-e remains after the stalks hav crushed for their sap.

The most important so used as a sweetener is *Holc gium var. sacchara*, known va as sorgho, sorgo, sweet sorgh sugar sorghum. It may no been common in ancient t Africa, or at least in that j Africa reachable from Rome was common there by the 19 tury.

In the United States, w was once so common, sug has pretty much disp from commercial cultivation, the back hills of western No rollina the Tar Heels still g mostly for their own use. The are run-between rollers to s out the juice, and the thin g liquid is boiled down in ko low pans, like those used fo ing maple syrup, until it h reduced to one-tenth its c volume. It is called sorghum ses, although molasses, speaking, means the prod sugar cane.

So far as I know, only United States is much at given to *Holcus sorghum va nicus*, popularly called broo It has been developed for it bristles that rise from the in cence, used for making broc is an endangered species, soon to be rendered obsolete vacuum cleaner.

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## 2 Swiss Bankers Sentenced to Jail

By Victor Linsinchi

NEVA, July 3 (NYT) — Swiss judges today sentenced two highly placed bankers to jail for their part in a scandal involving the Credit Suisse bank.

The 59-year-old banker, who was sentenced to four and a half years in prison, was charged with having helped the bank to obtain a loan of \$1.3 billion from the Swiss government.

The other banker, who was sentenced to two years in prison, was charged with having helped the bank to obtain a loan of \$1.3 billion from the Swiss government.

The judges also ordered the two bankers to pay a fine of 100,000 Swiss francs each.

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## Experts Pick Winners, Losers in Gas Crisis

LOS ANGELES, July 3 (AP-DJ) — Analysis says Americans in the years ahead trying to adjust to the changes that limited gasoline supplies will bring without altering their lifestyles too radically.

There already has been a cutting back on long-distance travel, both by tourists and by some businessmen, and a search for substitutes closer to home. Although this is being forced by the lack of gasoline, analysts say that it is likely to become a way of life during the 1980s.

They see tourists turning to nearby resorts, shoppers making greater use of neighborhood stores, more use being made of the telephone, both for shopping and as a sales tool, more people working at home and more travelers using intercity buses.

This assumes that the shortages will remain at the present level and does not take price into account. Stock-market analysts who follow individual industries are trying to pick out what they see as winners and losers during the next few years.

**Winners, Losers**

The winners: bicycles and motorcycles; home entertainment, from video equipment to cable television; amusements close to home, particularly bowling alleys and resorts close to large population centers, such as Atlantic City and Disneyland. The losers: ski resorts and ski equipment, turnpike restaurants, chains, isolated shopping centers and Nevada's casino and resort industry.

What follows are some guesses as to what changes the fuel shortage will bring to key areas of life:

**Transportation:** As motorists turn from cars to bicycles for short trips and recreation, bicycle manufacturers see a bright future. Another outgrowth of the gasoline shortage seems to be the already booming motorcycle business. AMF Inc., which makes the Harley-Davidson, says that sales are up sharply, but a trade group spokesman says that the great-

## Home Entertainment, Buses Seen Profiting

The bad news for homeowners is that getting an appliance repaired could be more difficult. Some service companies are likely to save fuel by sending a truck only when there are several jobs in the same area.

**Entertainment:** Pay television and cable companies are likely to be major beneficiaries of the stay-at-home movement. Electronic entertainment is expected to be a big growth industry in the 1980s. Hal Vogel, an analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith is interested in Warner Communications Inc., which is involved in pay TV, electronic games, records and even book publishing. Another company blending movies, TV and video that is a favorite of analysts is MCA Inc.

When people do look for entertainment outside the home, many analysts believe that they will look to their neighborhoods. One possible outlet is the bowling alley. More people also are expected to eat in neighborhood restaurants. Denny's Inc., with 700 restaurants, is putting more restaurants in neighborhoods and "picking our sites much more carefully," a spokesman said, adding that turnpike restaurants are not faring nearly as well as in the past.

**Shopping:** Shopping areas that are far from population centers are expected to lose business, although the larger closed-in malls will win shoppers back over the long term, analysts say. Shopping by phone, catalog and — a development of the future — home computer terminals is expected to increase.

**Tourism:** Resorts that are closest to large population centers are expected to see business increase in coming years. Atlantic City's new gaming resort area has been having an easier time of it than Nevada's resorts, which depend on tourists driving from California. Ski resorts, invariably far from population centers, and makers of winter sports gear can expect a long-term decline, analysts say.

**Home:** Some swimming-pool companies say that their business is up by 15 percent to 20 percent from a year ago. Meanwhile, the Energy Department is trying to get people to use the phone instead of driving. It has begun an advertising campaign depicting the phone as a gas saver, and it has statistics to show that the average phone call uses the equivalent of a half-gallon of gasoline.

"The trend will probably be for people to work at home more," said Bradford Perry, who follows American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for Paine Webber.

With more time at home, many people are expected to become industrious gardeners. Gardening tools, seeds and fertilizers are expected to become increasingly popular.

## 'We're Practically Out of the Woods'

## Skies Clearing for Lockheed as Credibility Restored

By Pamela G. Hollie

BURBANK, Calif., July 3 (NYT)

Last November, a dozen senior executives of Lockheed, including its chairman, Roy Anderson, and president, Lawrence Kitchen, met with the New York Society of Security Analysts, the people who can boost or bomb a stock with their recommendations to investors. It was an historic meeting, as an analyst remembers it: "For the first time in 10 years there were no revelations of payoffs, no problems with cost overruns, no more crippling debts and no fears of bankruptcy."

Since then, Mr. Anderson has made it his business to persuade the world that Lockheed is recovering.

Lockheed has taken more than a decade to recover from a series of misfortunes and miscalculations that have plagued a company that was once the nation's No. 1 defense contractor but has since fallen to No. 2 behind McDonnell Douglas.

In 1969 Lockheed was forced to write off \$180 million in a cost overrun on its military C-5A cargo plane. The bankruptcy of Britain's Rolls Royce, whose engines were used in Lockheed's newly developed L-1011, brought Lockheed to the point where the U.S. government had to bail it out with a controversial \$250-million loan guarantee. Lockheed also was hurt by a series of scandals involving payoffs of officials in foreign countries.

Since 1974, the company steadily has pulled out of its crises, a feat for which Robert Haack, an investment banker and former president of the New York Stock Exchange, was given much of the credit. Mr. Haack ran the company from February, 1976, to September, 1977.

Lockheed's defense contracts and its near monopoly in the production of cargo and anti-submarine planes and submarine-launched missiles has kept the company in the black despite its staggering commercial-aircraft expenses. It has restored its major financial problems, restored its image on Wall Street and encouraged hopes for future sales of the four main versions of its seven-year-old jetliner.

**Earnings Rise**

In five years, \$910 million in debt has been cut to \$400 million, and Lockheed's shareholder equity has risen to \$280 million from \$26 million. Although sales have remained fairly steady, increasing from \$3.3 billion in 1978, net earnings have climbed from \$23 million to \$65 million.

The grounding of the DC-10 by the Federal Aviation Administration pending various investigations apparently benefits the L-1011. In the near term, Lockheed has little to gain because most major carriers have concluded their latest round of orders of commercial aircraft. A

number of smaller carriers, however, are making final decisions, which could be significant for Lockheed.

Boeing has six commercial aircraft, including the twin-jet 737 and 747, which have not been delivered. Lockheed has only the TriStar, and with the cost of developing a new aircraft running well above \$1 billion, it is likely to remain Lockheed's only airliner for the foreseeable future. But the TriStar comes in four models, each designed to meet certain specifications for range, seating and route. The planned Dash-400 version

found no customers and has been abandoned. Remaining are the Dash-1, Dash-100, Dash-200 and Dash-300 versions. McDonnell Douglas has three derivatives of the DC-10 and is still producing its DC-9.

The wide-body Boeing 747 had revolutionized the industry and gained unchallenged dominance. But it could not fill a need on routes of 1,000 to 3,000 miles, and the Lockheed-McDonnell Douglas competition developed over that market.

But neither company's planes are (Continued on Page 10, Col. 7)

## Big Board Prices Up Amid Quiet Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, July 3 — New York Stock Exchange prices were marginally higher in quiet trading today ahead of the July Fourth holiday.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.54 to 835.58 and advances led declines 808 to 599. Volume fell to about 31 million shares.

Investor interest centered on speculative issues, analysts said. CIT Financial, the subject of a possible acquisition offer, gained 9 1/2 to 49 1/2.

Energy stocks were mixed with Atlantic Richfield, Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard California, Mobil and Gulf lower and Texaco, Royal Dutch Petroleum and Standard Oil Ohio higher.

Natamox Co. was a standout, rising 2 1/2 to 50 1/2 after it said 1979 net income will be "considerably higher" than last year's \$75.3 million, or \$8.73 a share, with total 1979 revenues approaching \$1 billion.

Harnischfeger improved to 2 1/4 after its six-point decline yesterday. The stock had shown some improvement early in the day but rose further after Pacar Inc. said it will seek court action to resolve the antitrust issues led to a court's decision to halt its proposed tender offer for Harnischfeger stock.

Products Research declined 1/4 to 16 1/4. It said it sold its European subsidiaries for \$15 million cash.

Active caesar's world lost 58 to 27-38. It said as a result of charges related to its Boardwalk Regency, hotel/casino in Atlantic City, it could have a net loss for the fourth quarter ending July 31.

In other news, F. W. Woolworth is preparing to enter the apparel discounting field with a new retail specialty-store chain that it will create from within, according to trade sources.

Cyprus Mines said directors approved terms of a definitive agreement to merge into Standard Oil of Indiana, subject to approval by Cyprus shareholders. Last week, Cyprus said its directors approved a change in the terms of the deal.

The Mobil group plans to resume drilling next year. Mr. Little said future drilling will probe the deeper zones. The D-23 well encountered high pressures at a total depth of 16,223 feet. "There's a good chance some of the previously abandoned shallower wells on the shelf missed the deep productive zones," he added. "We are re-evaluating the entire area."

Interests in the D-23 well are Mobil, 42 percent; Petro-Canada, 30 percent; Texaco Canada, a unit of Texaco Inc., 18 percent, and Kaiser Resources Ltd., 10 percent.

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## News and Notes

Volkswagenwerk's supervisory board was presented with a record investment program through 1982 of about \$5 billion, according to a report by Toni Schmecker, general manager. The plan reportedly earmarks 4.5 billion DM for U.S. investment by 1982, with a like sum to be invested there later. Reports of a 5.6-billion-DM investment program are "basically correct," Mr. Schmecker says, although he declines to give further details. Pending a general shareholders meeting Wednesday, the plan also reportedly includes 1 billion DM to expand or consolidate West German plants. However, the program does not mention plans to purchase Chrysler, a report of which, both companies have repeatedly denied. Instead, Volkswagen reportedly plans to increase its U.S. output to 1,200 units daily and is considering a new U.S. plant, possibly in California.

U.S. steel use will grow about 2 percent annually in the 1980s after growing about 2.5 percent a year over the last two decades, a Commerce Department study says. Domestic steel-producing capacity will need to be expanded by 21 million tons, or about 12 percent, by 1990 if the domestic industry is to continue to supply about 85 percent of U.S. needs, the study adds. The slower consumption growth is a result of a deceleration in population and economic growth and in the amount of steel used per dollar of gross national product — mostly because of smaller cars.

International Minerals & Chemical Corp. earnings for fiscal 1979, ended June 29, will be roughly the same as the \$120 million, or \$6.61 a share, earned in the previous year, chairman Richard Leno says. Sales rose about 8 percent above the \$1.4 billion of fiscal 1978, he says, but the cyclical fertilizer business that provides 70 percent to 75 percent of the company's earnings is in the midst of an upturn and higher earnings are expected in fiscal 1980.

Japan automakers will increase motor vehicle shipments to the United States substantially in 1979 from last year's level following a decline in inventories, Masataka Okuma, executive vice president of Nissan Motor Corp. says. He says Japanese manufacturers, including Nissan which makes Datsun cars and trucks, reduced shipments to the United States and Canada by 16 percent last year from 1977, because invento-

ries were too high and the yen's appreciation lowered their competitiveness. He said he currently could not predict Japanese car sales in the U.S. market for this year due to the likely impact of oil price increases and the possibility of a U.S. recession.

CP Air, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Ltd., said that it plans to spend \$1 billion in the next five years for new planes and support services. CP Air said it will order 14 new Boeing 737 jets later this week and in October it will order four new wide-body jets, either Boeing's new 767 model or Airbus Industries A-310 jet.

Montedison sold its U.S.-based chemicals subsidiary Novamont to a unit of U.S. Steel, the Italian company says. The price was not disclosed but Montedison sources said it was a "favorable transaction." Montedison will continue to receive royalties from U.S. Steel for use of Novamont's technology for manufacture of polypropylene, a light resin used in packaging. Novamont controls 8 percent of the U.S. market for polypropylene. The sale represents another step in Montedison's strategy to sell many subsidiaries to raise money to restructure its principal domestic chemical operations.

Toyota Kogyo expects pretax profits in the Oct. 31 year to at least triple from the previous year to a record 28 billion yen (about \$128 million) from the \$9 billion yen last year. Sales are expected to rise to about \$30 billion yen from 686 billion last year. Toyota Kogyo, which makes Mazda vehicles, plans to declare a dividend of five yen per share for the year compared with four yen last year.

General Telephone & Electronics has won a \$56.4-million contract in Costa Rica, chairman Theodore Brophy said, adding that GTE is trying to win contracts in South Korea and Egypt. GTE's earnings, excluding the effects of foreign-currency adjustments, are expected to rise this year to slightly less than the 10-percent pace of the first quarter. Mr. Brophy added, GTE's newly acquired subsidiary, Telcel Corp., is expected to show a net loss of \$5 million to \$8 million this year and to be in the red again next year. GTE directors in August will consider an increase in the quarterly dividend on common stock, Mr. Brophy said.

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## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
M. 70 9/16 - 10 11/16		5 13/16 - 5 15/16	13 1/2 - 15 1/16	14 1/2 - 14 3/4	10 1/2 - 10 3/4
M. 10 1/2 - 10 3/4		6 - 6 1/8	14 - 1	14 3/16 - 14 7/16	10 3/4 - 11
M. 11 - 11 1/4		6 1/8 - 6 1/4	1 - 1 1/4	14 1/16 - 14 5/16	10 15/16 - 11 3/16
M. 10 3/4 - 10 3/4		6 1/4 - 6 1/2	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	13 1/2 - 13 3/4	11 1/4 - 11 1/2

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Midday Indicated Prices, July 3, 1979

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COMPANY N.V.**

Amsterdam, June 27, 1979.

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## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	Close	Prev. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.
12% AAR	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AAV	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AFS	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
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12% AHC	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AID	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AIG	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AII	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AIZ	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJG	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
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12% AJL	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJM	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJN	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJO	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJR	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJT	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJU	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJV	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJW	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJX	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJY	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJZ	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100

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12% AGL	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AHC	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AID	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AIG	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AII	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
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12% AJW	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJX	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJY	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100
12% AJZ	4.1 4.1 123 100 100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100	100 100

(Continued on Page 11)

## CHICAGO FUTURES

Open High Low Close

WHEAT

Soybeans

Corn

Soybean Meal

Soybean Oil

Soybean Meal

Soybean Oil

Soybean Meal

Soybean Oil

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

Open High Low Close

NEW YORK, July 3 — Cash

prices in primary markets as regis-

tered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit

Tues. Year Ago

PODS

Cotton

Wool

Hides

Feathers

Fur

Skins

Antelope

Caribou

Elk

Moose

Sable

Silver Fox

Black Fox

Red Fox

Blue Fox

Green Fox

Yellow Fox

Orange Fox

Purple Fox

Pink Fox

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NEW YORK, July 3 — Cash

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# Org Against Connors, Supre to Meet Tanner

From Agency Dispatches  
 LONDON, England, July 3 (UPI) — The 28th-ranked U.S. tennis player, Arthur Ashe, today fought for more than a victory today to upset Adriano Panatta, the Wimbledon semifinals.

Ashe, 26, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, for a victory over the Italian. Connors, 27, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, for a victory over the Italian. Connors, 27, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3, for a victory over the Italian.

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Beside himself after being disqualified in a roller-skating race at the Pan-American Games, Humberto Triana of Colombia beats his fist on the course and utters a mighty oath.

## John Gains Split With Red Sox

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI) — Tommy John pitched a five-hitter to become the American League's first 12-game winner and Reggie Jackson and Jim Spencer homered here last night to lift the New York Yankees to a 7-2 triumph over the Boston Red Sox.

John, 26, walked two and struck out one en route to his 11th complete game as the Yankees salvaged a four-game split with their Eastern Division rivals.

Spencer's eighth homer, off rookie Joel Finch, 21, was his second in two days, as was Jackson's homer, his 12th.

In Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor hit his fifth home run in five days, singled twice, scored twice and drove in two runs.

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Manny Trillo hit a three-run homer and Nino Espinosa pitched a six-hitter against his former teammates, lifting Philadelphia to a 6-2 victory over New York.

In St. Louis, Tim Lincecum's single snapped a tie in the seventh inning and gave Pittsburgh a 5-4 victory over St. Louis.

In Chicago, Steve Rogers scattered eight hits and Ellis Valentine drove in two runs to lead first-place Montreal to a 5-0 victory over Chicago. Rogers (8-5) gained his fifth shutout and eighth complete game of the season.

In the American League, in Detroit, Jim Noris' bases-loaded triple with one out in the top of the 11th inning snapped a 4-4 tie and gave Cleveland an 8-4 triumph over Detroit.

In Arlington, Texas, Steve Comer pitched his first shutout of the season and Jim Sundberg hit a two-run double to help Texas beat Baltimore, 2-0.

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## The Soccer Scene

### An Open Letter From a Friend

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, July 3 (IHT) — An open letter to Antonio Calderon, Chief Executive, Real Madrid Club de Fútbol, Estadio Santiago, Bernabéu, Madrid.

Dear Antonio,

Your club, with its illustrious history of importing soccer stars, should know best how to bed down immigrants into the team's style and the country's ways.

It is a year or two (13 to be accurate) since Madrid fielded the most memorable club side the world has seen, a blend of Argentinian authority from Alfredo Di Stefano and Hector Rial, of devastating left-foot shooting from the Hungarian defender Ferenc Puskas, and of blinding wingplay from Spain's own "Paco" Gento.

The memory burns, rather than lingers, on.

Even today, boys who could not have seen the men in white dream of getting the call to play for Real Madrid. Most recently it has become a German prerogative, with Uli Stielicke following Paul Breitner and Gunter Netzer into your midfield.

Brilliant technical players, intelligent men, they mastered enough of the language to assist the club's continuing success at home.

Yet Madrid's past demands triumph even beyond Spain's shores, and now that you are champions once more, you are spending even more lavishly in readiness for European action.

Almost £1 million has finally brought Laurie Cunningham, the 23-year-old West Bromwich Albion and England international winger to the Bernabéu stadium, despite the slight hiccup of a week ago when the player presented himself at your door before the invitation had gone out and was turned away.

Never mind. You compensated him with a signing-on fee of £150,000 and will no doubt look after him with traditional Real Madrid regularity now that he is one of you. In return you acquire a player capable of raising wingplay to an art form, combining the urgency of modern soccer with the rhythm and movement of dance.

Personal Interest

But you have already seen that for yourself, notably in West Brom's European success in Valencia last winter. So far, I'm sure I haven't told you anything you didn't know. With your long record of counting the paces for the club's multi-million turnover, it

might seem impertinent to cast doubt on your biggest investment. Well, I hope sincerely that things work out as you hope and Laurie dreams. It may be a fault in a so-called professional observer, but I follow Cunningham's career with an intensity that borders on protective affection whenever he appears vulnerable.

And, you know, vulnerability has visited him far more often than it might ordinarily have done a player of his quality and common sense. Why? Being young, gifted and black in the London of the late '60s was no carnival for a budding soccer star, even one brushed by genius.

Unmolested by the hand of professional coaching, Cunningham at 15 pinned to play for Arsenal. But he was shown the door a little more permanently than at your place. The game at large in Britain was riddled with a suspicion that blacks were physically afraid and mentally ill-disciplined — a myth so deeply rooted he believed himself lucky to find even a Cinderella dockland club like Orient prepared to nurse not only his skill but the racial chip that was beginning to form on his shoulder.

Helped by Coach

There were times when even George Petchey, the white and paternal Orient coach, wondered which would win through: Cunningham's exciting skills or his sensitivity to abuse from opponents, coaches and bystanders. More than once Petchey raced across North London to entice his charge away from black-power elements and back to his Jamaican mother.

"Blacks," she would tell the boy, "will get what they work for. Too many are just lazy and complain when they get nothing."

George Petchey, Mrs. Cunningham and Laurie himself finally overcame the racial problem. I doubt you will ever be able to say he has forgotten it, but the matter never now concentrates on beating detractors through sheer skill. He listens now to the majority voice cheering him and shuts out the foul fringe.

Two Milestones

His transfer to West Bromwich and subsequent recognition as an England player (which is protected in his contract with Real) are milestones in that mental stability. Nevertheless, do not expect Laurie to be the life and soul of your locker room.

He remains a loner, one liable to brood and to come alive only on the soccer pitch or the dance floor. Soul is his thing. A director of the Harlem Dance Company, watching on television a performance by Cunningham in 1972, wrote to Orient to say that rarely had he seen such natural grace and suppleness. If soccer turned out not to be Laurie's game he could transfer any time to dance.

Yet, here again, suspicion lurked. Rumor spread around West Bromwich that Cunningham was nightclubbing, going off the rails. The truth was that Laurie was dancing, dancing, dancing... with the same girl to the same beat. "It's where me rubberiness comes from," he once assured me. Whatever you do, Senior Calderon, don't attempt to impose discipline that cuts out the dance. It has been tried and failed.

Brutal Tackles Ahead

Color, dance, brooding... what next? The brutalizing effects of the Spanish tackle, which even Johann Cruyff described as potentially crippling, will be a test of nerve. But so, too, was the English version, Cunningham protects his little 5-foot-8-inch, 135-pound frame through alert reflexes and jumps villainous tackles, an act of judiciousness not to be mistaken for cowardice.

Finally you may have heard that even his teammates find him almost non-existent as a conversationalist and so, even beyond the difficulties of language and of integrating the foreigner into a team that might harbor jealousy and mistrust, you may worry about his commitment.

I can only say that, since I first knew him when he was 17 years old, I found him a likeable, sensible and forthcoming human being. A dreamer, certainly, a player who will tell you himself that he long ago dreamed himself into another life.

Suddenly that seems not so distant, but dare I recommend the name of one man to whom you might invest a telephone call should the player's natural exuberance on the field be submerged by an unfathomable silence off it?

George Petchey, who fathered Cunningham through the daily uncertainties of his early career, was sacked by Orient. But he still lives in Brighton and earns his keep now by managing another unfashionable London club, Millwall.

Like George, I look forward to seeing Laurie Cunningham become a most famous player in a famous strip.

Yours in sport, R.H.

NFL Veteran Retires

OAKLAND, Calif., July 3 (AP) — Willie Brown, 38, has retired as a defensive back for the Oakland Raiders, ending a professional football career in which he intercepted 54 passes. He will become a special assistant to coach Tom Flores and work with the Raiders' promotions staff.

## Time to Stuff the Baseball Ballot Box

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI) — Voting on the teams for the 50th All-Star Game ends today, and here's a late bulletin for the ballot box: The leading candidate for catcher in the American League is Carlton Fisk of the Red Sox, who has been in all season and has caught 100 games.

Consider that the voice of the also is being heard at other times. Dave Kingman of the Cubs, the ranking home run hitter in the major leagues, only fifth among outfielders.

Only two players are named as likely regulars on the list supplied in March by his own front office.

Right now, the American League leaders are: First, Thurman Munson, 26, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119



